PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
BULLETIN No. 26

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Nineteenth Annual Session

OF THE

State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina

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RALEIGH
NOVEMBER, 20-21, 1919

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OF THE

Nineteenth Annual Session

OF THE

State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER 20-21, 1919

Compiled by

R. D. W. CONNOR

Secretary

RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING CO.
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1920

The North Carolina Historical Commission

J. Bryan Grimes, *Chairman*, Raleigh.

D. H. Hill, Raleigh.
T. M. Pittman, Henderson
M. C. S. Noble, Chapel Hill.
Frank Wood, Edenton.

R. D. W. Connor, *Secretary*, Raleigh.

Officers of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina

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1918-1919

President .....James Sprunt, Wilmington.
First Vice-President.....Miss Mary O. Graham, Raleigh.
Second Vice-President.....C. C. Pearson, Wake Forest.
Third Vice-President.....Miss Carrie Jackson, Pittsboro.
Secretary-Treasurer .....R. D. W. Connor, Raleigh.

Executive Committee
(With Above Officers)

Edwin Greenlaw, Chapel Hill. A. L. Brooks, Greensboro.
Miss Julia Alexander, Charlotte. Joseph B. Cheshire, Raleigh.
Miss Adelaide Fries, Winston-Salem.

1919-1920

President .....J. G. deR. Hamilton, Chapel Hill.
First Vice-President.....Mrs. S. Westray Battle, Asheville.
Second Vice-President.....T. T. Hicks, Henderson.
Third Vice-President.....Mrs. M. K. Myers, Washington.
Secretary-Treasurer .....R. D. W. Connor, Raleigh.

Executive Committee
(With Above Officers)

W. K. Boyd, Durham. W. C. Smith, Greensboro.
Mrs. H. G. Cooper, Oxford. F. B. McDowell, Charlotte.
Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Raleigh.

PURPOSES OF THE STATE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

"The collection, preservation, production and dissemination of State literature and history;

"The encouragement of public and school libraries;

"The establishment of an historical museum;

"The inculcation of a literary spirit among our people;

"The correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and—

"The engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generations."

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP—MEMBERSHIP DUES

All persons interested in its purposes are invited to become members of the Association. There are two classes of members: "Regular Members," paying one dollar a year, and "Sustaining Members," paying five dollars a year.

RECORD OF THE STATE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

(Organized October, 1900)

Fiscal Years.	*Presidents.*	*Secretaries.*	*Paid up Membership.*
1900-1901	Walter Clark	Alex J. Feild	150
1901-1902	Henry G. Connor	Alex J. Feild	139
1902-1903	W. L. Foteat	George S. Fraps	73
1903-1904	C. Alphonso Smith	Clarence Poe	127
1904-1905	Robert W. Winston	Clarence Poe	109
1905-1906	Charles B. Aycock	Clarence Poe	185
1906-1907	W. D. Pruden	Clarence Poe	301
1907-1908	Robert Bingham	Clarence Poe	273
1908-1909	Junius Davis	Clarence Poe	311
1909-1910	Platt D. Walker	Clarence Poe	440
1910-1911	Edward K. Graham	Clarence Poe	425
1911-1912	R. D. W. Connor	Clarence Poe	479
1912-1913	W. P. Few	R. D. W. Connor	476
1913-1914	Archibald Henderson	R. D. W. Connor	435
1914-1915	Clarence Poe	R. D. W. Connor	412
1915-1916	Howard E. Rondthaler	R. D. W. Connor	501
1916-1917	H. A. London	R. D. W. Connor	521
1917-1918	James Sprunt	R. D. W. Connor	453
1918-1919	James Sprunt	R. D. W. Connor	377
1919-1920	J. G. deR. Hamilton	R. D. W. Connor	493

THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP

Conditions of Award Officially Set Forth by Mrs. Patterson.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina:

As a memorial to my father, and with a view to stimulating effort among the writers of North Carolina, and to awaken among the people of the State an interest in their own literature, I desire to present to your society a loving cup upon the following stipulations, which I trust will meet with your approval, and will be found to be just and practicable:

1. The cup will be known as the "William Houston Patterson Memorial Cup."

2. It will be awarded at each annual meeting of your association for ten successive years, beginning with October, 1905.

3. It will be given to that resident of the State who during the twelve months from September 1st of the previous year to September 1st of the year of the award has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to its length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius. The work must be published during the said twelve months, and no manuscript nor any unpublished writings will be considered.

4. The name of the successful competitor will be engraved upon the cup, with the date of award, and it will remain in his possession until October 1st of the following year, when it shall be returned to the Treasurer of the Association, to be by him held in trust until the new award of your annual meeting that month. It will become the permanent possession of the one winning it oftenest during the ten years, provided he shall have won it three times. Should no one at the expiration of that period, have won it so often, the competition shall continue until that result is reached. The names of only those competitors who shall be living at the time of the final award shall be considered in the permanent disposition of the cup.

5. The Board of Award shall consist of the President of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina, who will act as chairman, and of the occupants of the Chairs of English Literature at the University of North Carolina, at Davidson College, at Wake Forest College, and at the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh, and of the Chairs of History at the University of North Carolina and at Trinity College.

6. If any of these gentlemen should decline or be unable to serve, their successors shall be appointed by the remaining members of the Board, and these appointees may act for the whole unexpired term or for shorter time, as the Board may determine. Notice of the inability of any member to act must be given at the beginning of the year during which he declines to serve, so that there may be a full committee during the entire term of each year.

7. The publication of a member of the Board will be considered and passed upon in the same manner as that of any other writer.

MRS. J. LINDSAY PATTERSON.

Supplementary Resolution

According to a resolution adopted at the 1908 session of the Literary and Historical Association, it is also provided that no author desiring to have his work considered in connection with the award of the cup shall communicate with any member of the committee, either personally or through a representative. Books or other publications to be considered, together with any communications regarding them, must be sent to the Secretary of the Association and by him presented to the chairman of the committee for consideration.

AWARDS OF THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP

1905—John Charles McNeill, for poems later reprinted in book form as "Songs, Merry and Sad."

1906—Edwin Mims, for "Life of Sidney Lanier."

1907—Kemp Plummer Battle, for "History of the University of North Carolina."

1908—Samuel A'Court Ashe, for "History of North Carolina, Vol. I."

1909—Clarence Poe, for "A Southerner in Europe."

1910—R. D. W. Connor, for "Cornelius Harnett: An Essay in North Carolina History."

1911—Archibald Henderson, for "George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works."

1912—Clarence Poe, for "Where Half the World is Waking Up."

1913—Horace Kephart, for "Our Southern Highlanders."

1914—J. G. deR. Hamilton, for "Reconstruction in North Carolina."

1915—William Louis Poteat, for "The New Peace."

1916—No Award.

1917—Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan, for "The Cycle's Rim."

1918—No Award.

1919—No Award.

WHAT THE ASSOCIATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE STATE—SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENTS INAUGURATED BY IT.

1. Rural libraries.
2. "North Carolina Day" in the schools.
3. The North Carolina Historical Commission.
4. Vance statue in Statuary Hall.
5. Fire-proof State Library Building and Hall of Records.
6. Civil War Battlefields marked to show North Carolina's record.
7. North Carolina's war record defended and war claims vindicated.
8. Patterson Memorial Cup.

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Proceedings and Addresses of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina

Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Session Raleigh, November 20-21, 1919

THURSDAY EVENING, November 20th.

The nineteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina was called to order in the auditorium of the Woman's Club, Raleigh, N. C., Thursday evening, November 20, 1919, at 8:30 o'clock, President James Sprunt in the chair. The session was opened with an invocation by Rev. W. McC. White, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C. Dr. Sprunt then read the president's annual address on "The Restoration of Jerusalem." Mr. A. W. McLean being ill at his home in Washington, D. C., his paper on "A North Carolinian at the Court of St. James during the World War" was read by Mr. J. Crawford Biggs.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLean's paper an informal reception was held for the members of the State Literary and Historical Association, the North Carolina Folk Lore Society, and the North Carolina Library Association, in the Woman's Club building.

FRIDAY MORNING, November 21st.

The session was called to order in the hall of the State Senate by President Sprunt, at 11 o'clock. The president presented Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, who read a paper on "The Contributions of North Carolina Women to the World War." Dr. Henderson was followed by Dr. William H. Glasson, of Trinity College, who presented a paper on "Some Economic Effects of the World War." Following Dr. Glasson, Mr. Robert B. House, Collector of North Carolina World War Records for the North Carolina Historical Commission, discussed "The Preservation of North Carolina's World War Records." In the absence of Miss Mary B. Palmer, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, it was moved and carried that the reading of her paper on "North Carolina Bibliography, 1917-1919," be dispensed with and that the paper be printed in the proceedings.

The president announced that during the past year the Association had lost three of its most active members by death, and that the rest of the program for the morning session would be in the nature of a memorial service to them. He presented Hon. R. W. Winston who read a paper entitled "William Joseph Peele: Philosopher." Judge Winston was followed by Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the University of North Carolina, who presented a paper on "Edward Kidder Graham: Teacher and Interpreter of Modern Citizenship." Mr. William C. Smith, of the North Carolina College for Women, presented a paper on "Kemp Plummer Battle: His Contribution to North Carolina History."

At the conclusion of the exercises the president announced the following nominating committee, with instructions to nominate officers for the coming year, and to report at the evening session: Messrs. R. W. Winston, L. R. Wilson, and Bennehan Cameron.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21ST.

President Spruit having been unavoidably called home, the session was called to order by Vice-President Mary O. Graham, in the auditorium of Meredith College, at 8 o'clock. Miss Graham presented Dr. W. K. Boyd who introduced to the audience Prof. William A. Dunning, of Columbia University, who addressed the Association on "The Rise of Nationalism." Following Dr. Dunning's address Col. Albert L. Cox, formerly of the 113th Field Artillery, 30th Division, A. E. F., presented Brigadier-General L. D. Tyson, of the 30th Division, A. E. F., who read a paper entitled "The Breaking of the Hindenburg Line at the St. Quentin Canal."

At the conclusion of General Tyson's paper the Nominating Committee reported the following nominations, which were unanimously approved: President, J. G. deR. Hamilton, Chapel Hill; First Vice-President, Mrs. S. Westray Battle, Asheville; Second Vice-President, T. T. Hicks, Henderson; Third Vice-President, Mrs. M. K. Myers, Washington, N. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. D. W. Connor.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

ADDRESSES

The Restoration of Jerusalem

By James Sprunt

President, State Literary and Historical Association

When we consider the history of the Jewish people, we recognize our own history; we regard it with the same reverence; we feel in it the same authority; we contemplate in it the same lessons. Their national history crowded into about 1,200 years was, in miniature, the history of the nations of the world. It was at once a prediction, a warning, a lesson, a type, and offered a point of departure to all the peoples of the world. Like the refrain to a great epic we read, and the Children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord, and He delivered them into the hands of their enemies, and then after a season, the Children of Israel cried unto the Lord in their captivity, and He raised up such and such an one, and delivered them from the hands of their oppressors.

The chaos that threatens our very existence to-day, as seen in the light of the past, is scarcely more than an incident in reconstruction. Over and over again the old order has died in excesses of bloodshed to give place to the new, and invariably, every man's hand has been against every man. Travailings and groanings of creation precede the birth of every new era. We have far to go before we approach even remotely the disastrous disintegration of the life of Europe that followed the violent overthrow of feudalism. Atkins says "the fourteenth century was one of the troubled centuries of history. Every state in Europe was a welter of anarchy; the old mediaeval order was breaking up in unspeakable confusion. The breaking of the ice-pack in northern seas, with the spring tides beneath and the new risen sun above, is tranquillity itself compared with the confusion of that time. It was indeed a prophetic confusion, a travail rather than a catastrophe. A new world was in the way of being born, but the pain of its birth was beyond expression."[1] To come down to our own continent and our own times, Judge Connor, whose valuable contributions to our State literature always illuminate the higher plane of civic righteousness, in his admirable address to the Federal Grand Jury on the 11th of November, reminds us of the apprehension of our own George Washington as the Republic struggled into life,—that the nation was marked with anarchistic tendencies. There has never been a great victory that the victors themselves have not been in a sense, the victims. It has been said that the real German national defeat came in their victory over France in 1870, and surely America, after participating in one of the decisive phases of the late war, has won laurels

[1] Pilgrims of the Lonely Road.

that have seemed to turn in her hand into poisoned herbs. For in the pride of life and the exultation of power, we have cried out, "our own hand hath gotten us the victory," and He Who delivered the Children of Israel into the hands of their enemies, hath delivered us unto the evil counsels of alien forces, and by them will we be bound until we recognize the might of Jehovah and return to Him in national repentance, to perform the duties enjoined by the prophet Micah of old, "to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." These were the principles that made America great, and they are the only platform upon which kingdom or republic can build with an everlasting foundation. And as this is true of the Gentile nations, how much more emphatic is it in connection with the destiny of the Jews which is not controlled by any people nor by any nation; for it is being worked out through a thousand unconscious agencies, to accomplish the purpose which the Almighty announced in the beginning; for He Who is *our* God, is, in a peculiar sense, *their* God; we, who belong to the great empire of God, know that He was first their King, and that they lived under Him in a theocracy which shall yet be established over all flesh, for when the Son of God shall have put all things under His feet, then will He deliver His kingdom to His Father, "that God may be all and in all."

Our theme then, is of paramount importance among the events that stand out conspicuously after the smoke of battle has cleared. All else fades away in ordered course to the oblivion whence it came, but the Jewish Race is advancing on its pilgrim march from stage to stage, to its final consummation. Other nations rise, reach the pinnacle of greatness, fall and disappear forever; others reach a degree of power and influence, and then decline to a mediocrity that has no renaissance, but the Jews have builded kingdoms, have risen to greatness, have fallen to ruin, and builded again upon their dead past to come forth again a nation, and have repeated these processes with a pertinacity that gives us in them a picture of the human being in large, because this race is imperishable and is typical of the life of man, and as men look for immortality so, too, shall the Jewish nation be established forever, for the mouth of our God hath spoken it.

"Their organic law containing the elements of their polity, though given by God Himself, was yet required to be solemnly ratified by the whole people. This was done on Ebal and Gerizim, and is, perhaps, the first, as it is certainly the grandest constitutional convention, ever held among men. On these two lofty mountains separated by a deep and narrow ravine, all Israel, comprising three millions of souls were assembled; elders, prophets, priests, women and children and 600,000 warriors led by the spears of Judah, and supported by the archers of Benjamin. In this mighty pres-

ence surrounded by the sublime accessions to its grandeur, the law was read by the Levites, line by line, item by item, whilst the tribes on either height signified their acceptance thereof by responsive anthems, which pierced the heavens. Of all the great principles established for the happiness and good government of our race, though hallowed by the blood of the bravest and the best, and approved by centuries of trial, no one had a grander origin, nor more glorious exemplification than this one, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Throughout the whole system of the Jewish government there ran a broad, genuine and refreshing stream of democracy such as the world then knew little of, and has since but little improved."[2]

From the beginning, this favored nation was taken under the protection of the Almighty Himself, and they were to become a model people, and an example to the nations of the earth, as well as to show forth the glory of the true God.

Says Atkins in his delightful book "Jerusalem Past and Present":

"Thirteen hundred years before Christ (we cannot be too sure about dates) wandering Jewish tribes who had been long in the bitter country to the south of Palestine, succeeded in crossing the Jordan, and fought their way towards the uplands of Judea.

"They came under a great sense of Divine leadership, conscious of a mission and different from all their neighbors in the pure austerity of their religious faith. They did battle with the Canaanites for possession of the land, defeating among others, the league of the five kings of Gibeon about three miles northwest of Jerusalem, and established themselves gradually in the strongholds, coming through the very price they had to pay for it, to have such an affection for it as scarce any people has had for any land before or since. They were not able at once to conquer Jerusalem owing to the strength of its natural position. It is really a kind of citadel built by nature upon two rocks separated in olden times by a rather deep ravine. One of these is higher than the other and both fall away so sheerly on three sides, as only to be taken with the instruments of ancient warfare when approached from the north and not at all easily even then. More than that, even though the lower rock were captured, there still remained above it the higher level space which had been from of old the seat of the citadel and the place.

"During the confused times of the Book of the Judges while Israel was gaining a measure of national unity and was gradually becoming transformed from a nomadic to a field-tilling people, we catch from time to time glimpses of Jerusalem as one sees a mountain summit through the changing clouds. For nearly three hundred years the city was regarded by the Israelites as 'the city of the stranger' where it was neither desirable nor safe for an Israelite to tarry, but as we look back over 3,000 years, we see Jerusalem, rising from its gray rocks as though a part of the rock itself, has been built and rebuilt and maintained by three great forces; a strong strategic

[2] Vance: The Scattered Nation.

position, the passionate loyalty of the peculiar people whose capital city it became, and the faith and reverence of all the disciples of Jesus Christ."[3]

"Palestine is a limestone shoulder of western Asia thrust 2,000 feet above the level of the sea; on the north it is shut in by the high ranges of Lebanon and anti-Lebanon and by the chasm of the Litany. On the south, it is no less enclosed by the arid and inhospitable deserts of the upper part of the Peninsula of Sinai. On the shore of the Mediterranean, it stands as if it had advanced as far as possible towards the west, separated therefrom by that which, when the time arrived, proved to be no barrier but the readiest medium of communication,—the wide waters of the Great Sea. Thus it was open to all the gradual influences of the rising communities of the West, while it was saved from retrogression and descrepitude which have ultimately been the doom of all purely Eastern States, whose connections were limited to the East only. There was, however, one channel and but one, by which it could reach and be reached by the great Oriental empires. The only road by which the great rivals of the ancient world could approach one another,—by which alone Egypt could get to Assyria, and Assyria to Egypt—lay along the broad flat strip of coast which formed the maritime portion of the Holy Land and thence by the Plain of Lebanon to the Euphrates. It was a convenient arena on which in successive ages the hostile powers which contended for the empire of the East fought their battles. It is essentially a mountainous country. The mass of hills which occupies the center of the country is bordered or framed on both sides, east and west by a broad belt of lowland, sunk below its level. The slopes or cliffs which form as it were, the retaining walls of the depression, are furrowed and cleft by the torrent beds which discharge the waters of the hills and form the means of communication between the upper and the lower level. On the west, this lowland interposes between the mountains and the sea, and is the Plain of Philistia and of Sharon. On the east, it is the broad bottom of the Jordan Valley deep down in which rushes the one river of Palestine to its grave in the Dead Sea.

"Few things are a more constant source of surprise to the stranger in Palestine, than the manner in which the hill-tops are, throughout, selected for habitation. A town in a valley is a rare exception. Scarce a single eminence of the multitude always in sight but is crowned with its city or village, inhabited or in ruins, often so placed as if not accessibility, but inaccessibility had been the object of its builders. And indeed, such was their object. These groups of naked, forlorn structures, piled irregularly one above another, on the curve of the hill-top, are the lineal descendants, if indeed they do not sometimes contain the actual remains of the 'fenced cities, great and walled up to heaven,' which are frequently mentioned in the records of the Israelite Conquest."[4]

"Beneath the stretches of the hill and valley there is a great depth of limestone rock of varying degrees of hardness much worn and weathered, and because of its uneven power of resistance, broken and always changing surfaces. Above it all is the light drenched blue of the Syrian sky, and beyond that, all that which the vision of the prophet could discern as to

[3] Atkins: Jerusalem Past and Present.
[4] Smith's Bible Dictionary.

the meanings of unseen and eternal things. This limestone shoulder by one of those coincidences which make history, lies in the path of competing empires hard by the cross roads where the races meet."[5]

Such was the land where was unfolded the history of a people who not once or twice, but always, neglected its supreme opportunity. We see them refusing to go into the land that had been promised them because they were afraid they could not take it by arms, and *that* whole generation of cowards actually died and left their bones in the wilderness before the nation had acquired the necessary forces to undertake a military venture, and meantime, they were being trained in the desert to acquire citizenship, and were changd gradually from a nation of slaves to a nation of property owners. We see them fighting for the land promised them, often being assisted by their God Who took up arms with them and miraculously overcame their foes, and we listen spell-bound to the story of the overthrow of the walls of the stronghold Jericho, which fell at the sound of the trumpets, in order to show the might of the King under Whose banner they served. Time after time they are given a demonstration of the power of their God and His superiority over the heathen: the day of miracles came twice to the Jews, first to teach them the might of Jehovah, and second to teach them the divinity of Jesus Christ. They were as difficult to impress the second time as they were the first time. Their whole history is one long recital of a stubborn, obstinate people who could be trained only after they were completely broken.

We owe much to the Jew, for the very traits that were his undoing were avenues through which the soul of man is being taught to-day. How much would our literature be impoverished if there were no Psalter, and yet how could there have been such a collection of heart hymns if David had not gone down into the depths of sin as well as have mounted to the heights of deeply spiritual experience. Their sweet Psalmist is not only a man after God's own heart, but a man who has a word for every man's mood of joy and of sorrow.

David's son Solomon, the third king of the Jews, brought the nation to the height of its splendor, glory and achievement,—thus, almost as soon as it began to be a kingdom, it began to wane. Like the Oriental woman and the far eastern rose, it burst into sudden and magnificent maturity, to decline quickly, and fade away.

Solomon has the distinction of being the pride of three great religions of the human family; the most resplendent of all the Jewish kings, the sage of the Mahometans, and the historical crest of the

[5] Atkins: Jerusalem Past and Present.

history of the Jews from Christian point of view. Around him center ritualistic formulas which inspire masonic societies, fantasies of all kinds, and to him is attributed a power that can read the secrets of the heart, understand the language of bird and beast, and an authority that can exorcise the genii of the ring and lamp.

Solomon's earthly kingdom was about the size of Wales, but his mental kingdom, the whole of Christendom and the entire Moslem world as well as the Hebrew peoples of all lands and times. He built a temple to Jehovah which cost something like 85 billion dollars, *i. e.*, three times the proposed amount of Germany's indemnity to the Allies. One single item in it was 10,000 candlesticks.

His bodyguard composed of three score valiant men, were the tallest and handsomest of the sons of Israel. In the midst of Jerusalem there were 40,000 stalls for horses for his chariots, 12,000 horsemen manned these equipages. His own palace which was twenty years building, was so magnificent that it was talked of wherever Jewish trading vessels went,—far out to Spain on the one hand, and to India on the other. His wisdom was as often invoked as his splendor, the Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and 1,000 years later the Lord Jesus Christ alluded to his glory. The Queen of Sheba's heart melted within her as well it might at the sight of the most magnificent avenue which was at the southwestern angle of the Temple. It would indeed be difficult to exaggerate the splendor of this approach. A colossal bridge on arches spanned the intervening Valley of the Tyropoeon, connecting the ancient City of David with what is called the "Royal Porch of the Temple." From its ruins we can reconstruct this bridge. Each arch spanned 41½ feet, and the spring-stones measured 24 feet in length by 6 in thickness. It is almost impossible to realize these proportions except by a comparison with other buildings. A single stone 24 feet long! Yet these were by no means the largest in the masonry of the Temple. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the Great King. . . . Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces." Such was the splendor of the city in the days of the native monarchy, but what would the Queen of the East have said if she had been one of the pilgrims in that great yearly company that came up to the feasts in the time of Christ? For Herod had made Jerusalem a city of palaces and royally enthroned on commanding heights.

"Terrace above terrace its courts rose, till high above the city, within the enclosure of marble cloisters, cedar-roofed and richly ornamented,

Herod's Temple stood out, a mass of marble and gold, glittering in the sunlight against the half encircling green background of Olivet. In all his wanderings the Jew has not seen a city like his own Jerusalem. Although the city was only four miles in circumference and its normal population 600,000, on festal occasions from two to three million souls congregated in and around it. For its size an incredibly large area was taken up with the Temple, the plateau of which was artificially leveled at immense labor and cost, and enlarged by gigantic substructures. In extent it was more than half greater than St. Peter's at Rome and nearly double St. Paul's in London. The Royal Porch which incorporated the palace site of King Solomon was built on an eminence as high as a tall steeple, and longer and higher than the York Cathedral. This detail of the Temple was called the "Porch of the Gentiles." The Eastern Gate which was the main entrance of the Temple was made of dazzling Corinthian brass most richly ornamented; and so massive with its double doors that it needed the united strength of twenty men to open and close them.

Between the altar and the Porch of the Temple was the immense laver of brass supported by the twelve colossal lions which was drained every evening and filled every morning by machinery and where twelve priests could wash at the same time. The low-level aqueduct which supplied the Temple, derived its waters from three sources,—from the hills about Hebron, from Etham, and from the three Pools of Solomon. Its total length was over forty miles. The amount of water it conveyed may be gathered by the fact that the surplusage of the waters of Etham is calculated when drained into the lower pool of Gihon, to have presented when full an "area of nearly four acres of water."[6]

Josephus says that the solid marble blocks used in the Temple were 67½ by 9 feet. These were the stones of which Christ predicted, "not one shall be left upon another."

Such was Jerusalem in its magnificence.

"But we cannot understand it unless we understand the prophets, nor understand the prophets unless we understand Jerusalem. The endeavor of the prophet to interpret a weltering world in terms of Divine sovereignty, carried the Hebrew prophet to his last lonely summit of vision. He stood at the listening outposts of the battle lines of the ancient world, interpreted the ebb and flow of tides of conquest in terms of the mercy or wrath of God, and heard the voice of God above the roar of every storm, as he heard the voice of God in the quiet places of his own soul. As we strive to find God in the flow of history, to discover His judgments in the rise and fall of people and to discern moral meanings in the shock of embattled nations, we are only doing for our own time, what the prophet did for his.

"Through the centuries, the office of the priesthood was magnified, and the Temple worship enriched. We cannot easily over-estimate the degree

[6] Edersheim: The Temple.

in which the Temple cult with its festivals to which all the people came, unified and even spiritualized the religious life of the people; but the glory of Israel was not in its priests or its temple courts clouded with the smoke of sacrifices; the glory of Jerusalem before it fell before the Chaldean, is the glory of the prophets; strange and lonely men, not always highly considered, who brought the life of the palace, the temple, and the market place up to the judgment seat of a just and sovereign God; men for whom king and high priest and trader were but instruments in the hands of the Most High; men who had no fear of authority if it were unjust, and who breathed a saving compassion for poverty and suffering wherever they saw it; men who stood for justice, righteousness and spiritual worship, and whose voices still sound across the years. If Jerusalem had done nothing else than to offer an occasion to the prophets and furnish a deathless illustration of the providence of God as made manifest through the mutations of history, we should ever after be in debt to that city."[7]

All down the ages the prophets continued their warning cry not unlike that of Moses in the beginning,—rather gaining in intensity, and abounding in detail.

"I will scatter you among the heathen, and will draw out a sword after you; and your land shall be left desolate, and your cities waste. And upon them that are left of you I will send a faintness into their hearts, in the land of their enemies; and the sound of a shaken leaf shall chase them; and they shall flee as fleeing from a sword; and they shall fall when none pursueth; and ye shall have no power to stand before your enemies. And ye shall perish among the heathen, and the land of your enemies shall eat you up. And they that are left of you shall pine away in their iniquity in your enemies' lands; and also in the iniquities of your fathers, shall they pine away with them. And yet, for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away, neither will I abhor them, to destroy them utterly."[8]

"The children of Israel shall abide many days without a king and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without a teraphim. Afterward shall the children of Israel return and seek the Lord their God, and David their king; and shall fear the Lord and His goodness in the latter days."[9]

These prophecies project like a shadow across the lives of the Israelites after their capture by Nebuchadnezzar. What was their later history? Were the prophets justified in making such threats? Did the Jews heed the warnings?

During the long Babylonian captivity which came upon them after centuries of infidelity and idolatry, they experienced the same emotions that throbbed through the consciousness of the prodigal son, and gradually came to themselves, learned to worship Jehovah with a spiritual

[7] Atkins: Jerusalem Past and Present.
[8] Lev. 26: 33, 36, 44.
[9] Hos. 3: 4, 5.

turning to Him, and forever abandoned the idols which had brought about their downfall, but strange to say, the reaction from idolatry led them into gross sins,—sins similar to those which mar the Church of God to-day. But first let us bridge the gap between the captivity and the times of the Messiah.

Under Cyrus a considerable number of the Hebrews were permitted to go back to Palestine under the leadership of such men as Ezra, Nehemiah and Zerubbabel; they rebuilt the temple, though very modestly, and built again Jerusalem itself, but when Alexander the Great brought Greece to the height of her power, he took the empire that Cyrus had made powerful, and thus became the over-lord of Palestine. After his death in the partition of his empire, Palestine fell to the lot of the Ptolemies of Egypt and many of them were carried off to Alexandria. Here, under the influence of Greek culture, they became the liberals of their people and split off from the Karaites (who accept no rabbinical teachings but hold the Scriptures to contain all that Jehovah commanded) and the Scribes and Pharisees who reacted to the punishments for idolatry and became the great religionists that gave name to punctilious, formal worship. The Greek adherents were the Sadducees of our Lord's time. The Greeks, although they destroyed the Temple and laid waste Jerusalem, could not uproot the Jews for they rallied around Maccabeus and regained their independence and kept it until 65 B.C. when Rome reached out its iron hand and snatched this much-fought-over country which lay between Egypt on the one hand, and Persia on the other. When the land had suffered what appeared to be everything that had been prophesied, for they had been scattered and their country had been laid waste, it was not even the beginning of sorrows, for now the long expected Deliverer came, the Messiah, in the person of Jesus Christ of Nazareth and they did not recognize Him. They chose instead of Him, as some are choosing to-day, the robber Barabbas who represented lawlessness, plunder, greed and selfishness. "The ruling classes of the Jews were set in their ways and hard in their hearts. Their traditions and their vested interests alike were opposed to everything He had to offer. His freer faith and holier vision challenged them along the whole frontiers of their lives, indicted and angered them. They silenced Him by death, and the Jerusalem which rejected Him is remembered chiefly because He walked its streets on His rare visits there,"[10] visits for the most part compulsory by the Jewish Law. For our Lord seemed to feel the hostility of the religionists in Jerusalem, and only tarried there for the brief business that called Him thither. Twice He cleansed His

[10] Atkins: Jerusalem Past and Present.

Father's House, once He wept over the city, and at last He went there to lay down His life, "for it cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem." For, as Dr. Van Dyke so happily has it:

"Christianity is an out-of-doors religion. From the birth in the grotto at Bethlehem (where Mary and Joseph took refuge because there was no room for them in the inn) to the crowning death on the hill of Calvary outside the city wall, all of its important events took place out of doors. Except the discourse in the upper chamber at Jerusalem, all of its great words, from the sermon on the mount to the last commission to the disciples, were spoken in the open air. How shall we understand it unless we carry it under the free sky, and interpret it in the companionship of nature? where 'there are larks singing in the air, storks parading beside the watercourses, falcons poising overhead, poppies and pink gladioluses and blue corn-cockles blooming through the grain,—an air so pure and soft that it is like a caress,—all seems to speak a language of peace and promise, as if one of the old prophets were telling of the day when Jehovah shall have compassion on His people Israel and restore them. They that dwell under His shadow shall return; they shall revive as the grain, and blossom as the vine; the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon.' "[11]

The Christian will find His Lord out of doors in Palestine, and Jerusalem's "significance lies in the Via Dolorosa down which He passed which has become the holiest street in the world; the hill upon which He was crucified which crowns humanity's devotion, and the sepulchre in which He laid which has been a shrine for Pilgrims for 2,000 years."[12]

Jesus of Nazareth uttered prophecies against Jerusalem which were fulfilled during His own generation, and with the fulfillment of them, the utter disfavor of the Jews began and all the vials of wrath prophesied by Moses and all the prophets began to be consummated, and have been in process of fulfillment for two thousand years. "Seest Thou these buildings?" asked our Lord when His attention was called to the Temple which Herod had reared with great magnificence, "there shall not be left one stone upon another which shall not be thrown down."

About the year 70 A.D. Titus besieged the city, and in the bitter struggle that followed, a struggle so awful that it is said the Roman soldiers rode to their saddle girths in blood, and there were no trees left in the immediate forests because they were used to crucify the remaining Jews who were left in the city, although the majority in

[11] Henry Van Dyke: Out of Doors in the Holy Land.
[12] Atkins: Jerusalem Past and Present.

the fortresses killed wives and children and committed suicide, Jerusalem, although the center of ravages, was not the only sufferer.

"The Romans destroyed town and country; and the inhabitants who escaped from the famine, the pestilence, the sword and captivity, were forcibly expelled from Judea, and fled as houseless wanderers, into all the surrounding regions. But they clung for a time around the land which their forefathers had possessed for so many ages, and on which they looked as an inheritance allotted by Heaven to their race; and they would not relinquish their claim to the possession of it by any single overthrow however great. Unparalleled as were the miseries which they had suffered in the slaughter of their kindred, the loss of their property and their homes, the annihilation of their power, the destruction of their capital city, and the devastation of their country by Titus, yet the fugitive and exiled Jews soon resorted to their native soil; and sixty years had scarcely elapsed, when, deceived by an imposter, allured by the hope of a triumphant Messiah, and excited to revolt by intolerable oppression, they strove by a vigorous and united but frantic effort to reconquer Judea, to cast off the power of the Romans, which had everywhere crushed them, and to rescue themselves and their country from ruin failed utterly and their condition was unutterably worse than before."[13]

"The cities shall be wasted without an inhabitant. Every city shall be forsaken, and not a man dwell therein. They were rooted out of their land in anger and in wrath, and in great indignation," said the prophet. Hyamson states that at one time the *four* inhabitants of Jerusalem were reduced to *one* man.

"A public edict of the emperor Adrian rendered it a capital crime for a Jew to set foot in Jerusalem."[14]

After the Roman rule declined the Mohammedans desecrated the sacred places with their mosques and so outraged the Christian world, by the pollution of the scenes of the life of Jesus Christ, that for two hundred years the best blood of Western Europe was spilled to wrest Palestine from the hand of the Turk. All in vain. The prophecies will be fulfilled though the heavens fall; not even Christian nations were permitted to build the land again, it was "to be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled."

The Jews have been scattered among the nations—among the people, even from one end of the earth to the other. They have been removed into all the kingdoms of the earth; the whole remnant of them has been scattered unto all the winds; they have been dispersed throughout all countries, and sifted among the nations like as corn is sifted in a sieve, and yet not the least grain has fallen to the earth.

"There is not a country on the face of the earth where the Jews are unknown. They are found alike in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. They are citizens of the world without a country. Neither mountain, nor rivers,

[13] Keith on the Prophecies.
[14] Tertulius Ap. c. 21 p. 51 and Basnage's Continuation of Josephus, b. 6. c. 9: p. 27.

nor deserts, nor oceans, which are the boundaries of other nations, have terminated their wanderings. They abound in Poland, in Holland, in Russia and in Turkey. In Germany, Spain, Italy, France and Britain they are more thinly scattered. In Persia, China, and India on the east and the west of the Ganges, they are *few in number among the heathen.* They have trod the snows of Siberia, and the sands of the burning desert; and the European traveler hears of their existence in regions which he cannot reach, even in the very interior of Africa, south of Timbuctoo. From Moscow to Lisbon, from Japan to Britain, from Borneo to Archangel, from Hindustan to Honduras, no inhabitant nor any nation upon the earth would be known in all the intervening regions, but a Jew alone.

"Both kings and people, Heathens, *Christians* and Mahometans, who are opposite in so many things, have united in the design to ruin this nation, and have not been able to effect it. . . . Their banishment from Judea was only the prelude to their expulsion from city to city, and from kingdom to kingdom. Their dispersion over the globe is an irrefragable evidence of this, and many records remain that amply corroborate the fact. Not only did the first and second centuries of the Christian era see them twice rooted out of their land, but each succeeding century has teemed with new calamities to the once chosen but now rejected race."[15]

"In the fifth century they were expelled from Alexandria which had long been one of their safest places of resort. Justinian abolished their synagogues, prohibited them from even entering into caves for the exercise of their worship, rendered their testimony inadmissible, and deprived them of the natural right of bequeathing their property; and when such oppressive enactments led to insurrectionary movements among the Jews, their property was confiscated, many of them were beheaded, and so bloody an execution of them prevailed, that, as is expressly related, 'all the Jews of that country trembled.' "[16]

"In Spain, conversion, imprisonment, or banishment were their only alternatives. In France a similar fate awaited them.

"They fled from country to country seeking in vain any rest for the sole of their foot. Mahomet, has from the precepts of the Koran, infused into the minds of his followers a spirit of rancour and enmity towards the despised and unbelieving Jews. The Church of Rome ever ranked and treated them as heretics. Philip Augustus expelled them in toto from France."[17]

"St. Louis twice banished, and twice recalled them; they were banished seven times from France; they were expelled from Spain. In England they suffered great cruelty and oppression. During the Crusades the whole nation united in the persecution of them. In York, England, 1500, the Jews were refused all quarter and perished by mutual slaughter. Edward I completed their misery, seized all their property and banished them from the kingdom."[18]

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[15] Keith on the Prophecies.
[16] Basanage's History, b. 6. c. 21 No. 9.
[17] Hallam: Vol. 1 pp. 233, 234.
[18] Keith on the Prophecies.

In Russia where they have been so numerous, they have been periodically murdered, and even down to the present year the fury of their enemies seems not to have abated.

The characteristics of the Jews are common to the whole human family. In countries like Russia under the Czarist regime where the government was autocratic, where the Jews were confined to certain areas, where they were limited in business opportunities, where they were denied equal rights under the law, and where they were oppressed for the sake of religion, they have done exactly as might be expected of ordinary mortals, they have made their living in precarious ways, not always within the letter of the law; they have evaded and circumvented the excessive demands of government, and they have on occasion, joined the natural enemies of constituted authority. This re-action to oppression is, however, the normal result of prejudicial and discriminatory treatment of any people.

In France and in England under more humane laws, we find the Hebrews expanding under the liberal treatment of the government and developing a Disraeli in Britain, a Rothschild in France, and in our own land where they find themselves still more acceptable, a Nathan Straus and a Justice Brandeis. These prominent men indicate their possibilities in development of character when they have the law with them and not against them. Under a benign government they are public-spirited, hospitable and charitable toward the poor of the Gentile world and so benevolent to their own race that a Jew never becomes a charge upon the public charity, and seldom is one arraigned in the law courts. More quickly, more exactly and more thoroughly than any race, the Jews respond to treatment, and the nations of the earth who favor them, are promised by Jehovah, blessings of prosperity in their material undertakings.

We come now to a consideration of the question, When did a turn in the affairs of the Jews begin? How was colonization made possible?

We find a clue to both questions in Isaiah 40:2: "Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, and that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."[19]

It appears, then, that having been outcasts for a period *twice* as long as that when they enjoyed independent national existence, they would then be re-instated in their own land.

The first instance of returning favor toward the Jew occurred in the reign of Queen Victoria when Disraeli became Prime Minister.

[19] Isa. 40: 2.

Now if we take the year 1882, the date of the first permanent colonization of Palestine, and consider it as the end of the time of disfavor, and reckon the destruction of Jerusalem in the year of the Babylonian captivity 586 B.C. as the beginning of disfavor, we will have a period of 2468 years. If this doubles the favored time, then by dividing it in half we get 1234 years, the period of favor. Counting backward 1234 years from the Babylonian captivity in 586 B.C. we have the date 1820 B.C. which was the beginning of the nation under Jacob when they received the name Israelites. The time, then, of Disraeli, appears to have been "the set time to favor Zion."[20]

"The determination of the Jewish people to recover a normal national life never limited itself to faith in a miraculous restoration independent of the effort of the Jews themselves (although the conviction that the restoration was certain to come one day was part of the faith of every Jew). A continuous series of efforts to restore the Jewish national life in Palestine marks the centuries of exile. But these were all abortive until the nineteenth century when Jews from Eastern Europe began to drift in, brought thither mainly by the profound *emotion of bliss of dying and being buried in the dust of the Holy Land.* Every Jew who settled in Palestine was a link between the Diaspora and the land of Israel, for it was the duty and the pleasure of his brethren to maintain in Palestine men given up to meditation and study and dedicated to the spiritual life.

"With Sir Moses Montefiore, whose journeys to Palestine began in the eighteen-thirties, Western Jewry began to occupy itself constructively with the Jewish restoration. There was established a fund for the cultivation of land in Palestine by the Jews. Sir Moses had the idea of obtaining extensive concessions, and so bringing about 'the return of thousands of our brethren to the lands of Israel.' Many years afterwards he summed up the goal of his striving in the following words: 'I do not expect that all Israelites will quit their abodes in those territories in which they feel happy, even as there are Englishmen in Hungary, Germany, America, and Japan; but Palestine must belong to the Jews and Jerusalem is destined to become the city of a Jewish commonwealth.'

"The interest of Englishmen in the Jewish people and a Jewish Palestine dates back to the Commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell felt as a servant of the Most High God, that he had a mission to the Jews. The same school of thought which permitted the Jews to return to England speculated further upon the Jewish Restoration to Palestine; and this religious interest fed upon the Bible and upon Protestantism, has survived in great strength down to our own day, as it is evident by a whole literature, including a book conceived in this spirit recently published by Sir Andrew Wingate, a distinguished ex-Indian civil servant. The religious element of English interest in Jewish nationalism was fortified by political considerations. The genius of Napoleon revived the statesmanship of Cæsar and Alexander, and conceived as they did, of the Jewish people in Palestine as a pillar of empire in the East. When Napoleon started upon his expedition to Syria (1799), he issued a proclamation announcing his wish to restore the scat-

[20] Psa. 111: 3.

tered hosts of Jewry to their ancient land. There can be little doubt that this seed planted by Napoleon found lodgment in English minds. From Colonel Churchill to Laurence Oliphant can be seen sprouting the idea of serving God and Great Britain as well as the Jewish people, by re-creating Jewish Palestine. It was an alternative solution of the Eastern question, to the maintenance of the decrepit Ottoman empire. This latter solution may be said to have been the orthodox one in the nineteenth century, and to have held the field in official England until the middle of the Great War; but the conflict of the two political conceptions persisted, although in a dormant condition, throughout the century, and in the end it was the larger and nobler that triumphed."[21]

"The Colonization movement was in full force in 1882. Among the refugees were seventeen Russian Jews who settled on the site of the Biblical En Hakkore, the scene of one of Samson's exploits about one hour and a half's journey east of Jaffa. These colonists were members of the Bilu, an organization of Russo-Jewish students formed for the colonization of the Holy Land. The immigrants although members of the learned professions and graduates of Universities, worked on the land as common laborers, so intense was their zeal for the colonization of Palestine, so steadfast their faith in ultimate success."[22]

A number of philanthropists in western Europe began to take an interest in colonization, among them Laurence Oliphant, Lord Shaftsbury, Mrs. Finn and Baron Edmund de Rothschild who started the wine industry. This promised very well but when the wine became cheaper on the market than the Jews of Palentine could make it, they would have been ruined if Baron Rothschild had not bought up the entire output and sold it, which he did at a loss. After this experiment he gave his financial assistance through one of the local societies which insisted on a variety of crops rather than depend entirely upon the vineyards as they had done under the Rothschild patronage.

"The pioneers in Palestine had eager sympathizers and ardent well wishers in the lands from which they came. Societies came into existence in many of the Jewish centers of Russia for the practical encouragement and assistance of the colonists. At the same time other societies for the propagation of the nationalistic idea in Jewry were also formed. Of all these societies, that of Odessa was the most important and soon became the leader. Ultimately they all became organized as the Odessa Committee, an institution whose valuable work in and for Palestine has left a permanent mark on the prosperity of the land. Before that time these societies formed part of a world wide movement which became known as the Chovevé Zion, or *Lovers of Zion*. The Choveve Zion, as a practical movement, was not established in England until early in 1890. From that year onwards the movement in England continually gained strength, until the greater Zionist Movement created by Theodore Herzl in 1896, absorbed it. At first the wealthier classes in Anglo-Jewry for the most part held aloof,

[21] H. Sacher: A Jewish Palestine, *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1919.
[22] Hyamson: Palestine.

and for some time it drew practically the whole of its strength from the poorer and foreign elements in the population. There were, however, some notable exceptions, and the interest increased as the ideal became better known and the work more effective. Elim d'Avigdor and his kinsman Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid were successively the heads of the movement; and among their most successful lieutenants were Herbert Bentwich and Mr. Joseph Frag. Other well-known English Jews who took a prominent part in the work of the Choveve Zion were the Rev. S. Singer, Sir Joseph Sebag Montefiore, and the late Lord Swaythling. On the platform of these "lovers of Zion" were also to be found at one religious extreme Dr. Hermann Adler and at the other Dr. A. Lazy, Sir John Simon and Sir Julian Goldsmid. A young Israel was represented by branches of the Choveve Zion formed at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The English movement, like the greater one in Russia, devoted much of its resources to the assistance of the existing colonies but in addition it aided in the establishment of more than one new one. In the course of time the Choveve Zion in England presented a petition to the Porte, which was actively supported by both the outgoing Foreign Secretary (Lord Salisbury) and his successor (Lord Rosebery) and had also the practical sympathy of the United States Minister to Turkey. The restrictions on the purchase of land were soon removed, through the influence of Baron Edmund de Rothschild, of Paris, as well as of the British and American Foreign Offices, and in 1892 the English Society joined forces with its co-workers in Ekaterinoslaw and New York to acquire land in the Hauran, east of the Jordan. In 1893 the whole of the movement throughout the world was brought into closer co-operation by the formation of a central representative committee at Paris at the instance of the eminent Russo-Jewish physicist Dr. Waldemar Haffkine who was then resident in Paris. The first Zionist Congress opened on the 29th of August, 1897, when 204 delegates were present. They came from almost every country of Europe as well as from the United States and Palestine. The outstanding result of the Congress was the adoption of the following program:

> Zionism strives to create for the Jewish people in Palestine a home secured by public law. The Congress contemplates the following means to the attainment of this end:
>
> (1) The promotion on suitable lines of the colonization of Palestine by the Jewish agricultural and industrial workers;
>
> (2) The organization and binding together of the whole of Jewry by means of appropriate institutions local and international, in accordance with the laws of each country;
>
> (3) The strengthening and fostering of Jewish national sentiment and consciousness;
>
> (4) Preparatory steps towards obtaining Government's consent, where necessary, to the attainment of the aim of Zionism."[23]

[23] Hyamson: Palestine.

Mr. Israel Friedlaender in the "Century Magazine," April, 1919, says of the Zionist Movement:

"This fundamental attitude of the Jewish people towards its commonwealth has been essentially retained and developed by modern Zionism. Though refusing to acknowledge the metaphysical basis of the prophetic ideal, they passionately cling to the ideal itself. To them, too, Zion is primarily an opportunity for the Jewish people to express itself in accordance with its ancient ideals and aspirations. They realize that while modern Jewry has made great material progress as a result of Jewish emancipation, and while it has contributed far more than its share to the spiritual life of the nations in which the Jews live, it has done very little for its own distinct culture and spiritual development. They point to the fact that to mention a concrete example, while the Jews have furnished an amazingly high quota of musicians and artists to the world, they have failed to develop a distinct Jewish music or a distinct Jewish art. The Zionists, therefore, are forced to the conviction that if the Jewish people is to remain true to its highest interests, it indispensably needs a center in which it may have a chance to develop its ideals and to express itself in its own manner of life and thought, and thereby add its distinct contribution to the treasury of mankind."[24]

Our narrative brings us now to the beginning of the World War. We quote Dr. David Baron in the *Sunday School Times* for February 17, 1918:

"It is now a well known fact that the chief instrument in interesting the leading British statesmen and politicians in the national future of the Jewish nation, and in eventually calling forth the momentous 'Declaration' was Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who has recently been elected president of the English Zionist Federation. There is a romance of God's *Providence* in his career. A Russian by birth, and a student of Chemistry while also an enthusiastic Zionist, he came to England about 25 years ago and soon became prominent in chemical research. Early in the war in a dangerous crisis in the history of the British Empire, he was able by his genius and discoveries to render the greatest service to the cause of Britain and her Allies. When asked in the course of interviews with members of the British Cabinet, what remuneration he expected, his reply was that he wanted no reward in money, but only the promise that if and when the Allies were victorious they would help the Zionists in the realization of their national aspirations in relation to Palestine. 'Like Esther,' Dr. Baron reminds us, 'it might be said of Dr. Weizmann, who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this'?"[25]

Anticipating the time by a few years, we quote at this juncture the famous Declaration contained in an official letter written by Arthur

[24] Israel Friedlaender: Zionism.
[25] David Baron: *Sunday School Times*, Feb. 17, 1918.

James Balfour, of the British Foreign Office, to Lord Rothschild, Vice-Chairman of the English Zionist Federation, in November, 1918:

"His Majesty's Goverment view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object."

For nearly 2,000 years the Jews have prayed daily in their synagogues in the four quarters of the world,

"Sound the great trumpet for our freedom, and lift up a banner to gather our captives and gather us together from the four quarters of the earth. And to Jerusalem Thy city, return Thou in mercy and dwell therein as Thou hast promised. Rebuild it speedily, in our day as an everlasting building, and set up therein the throne of David. Blessed art Thou, Lord, Who rebuildest Jerusalem."

We cannot listen to the pathos of this great petition without being reminded of the promise:

"And it shall come to pass that the Lord shall set His hand again a second time to recover the remnant of His people, which shall be left from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath and from the islands of the sea. And He shall set up an ensign for the nations and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth."[26]

"Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their windows? Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy sons from far, their silver and their gold with them, unto the name of the Lord Thy God, and to the Holy One of Israel, because He hath glorified thee. And the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee; for in my wrath I smote thee but in my favor have I had mercy on thee."[27]

"Turn ye to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope."[28]

"And I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel, and they shall build the waste cities and inhabit them."[29]

And the sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister to thee. "God has His mysteries of grace," and in the working out of His plans, kings and peasants bow to His will; even the unlawful ambition of men flaunted in the very face of the Deity is turned into the accomplishment of the unalterable plans and purpose of the great God.

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[26] Isa. 11: 11, 12.
[27] Isa. 61: 4.
[28] Zech. 9: 12.
[29] Amos 9: 13.

The world for the most part regarded the speeches of the German Kaiser with unconcealed amusement when he went on his famous pilgrimage to the Holy Land *via* Constantinople. He was at great pains to proclaim so close a brotherhood-of-man policy between himself and the unholy Turk, that his very photograph in Turkish uniform, was widespread through the Ottoman empire, and he was said to have adopted the faith. There was much method in this madness; there was method in his Palestine plans. In Turkey he challenged the power of Britain, in Syria he challenged the power of France. It took years of persistent posing and speech-making before he could substantially weaken Great Britain's influence in Turkey, and it took years of German colonizing before the dwellers in Palestine really understood his schemes there. It was not enough that he planted colonies at Jaffa and Jerusalem, not enough that he should declare himself at the tomb of Saladin the "Protector of Islam," nor that he should costume himself like a crusader of old, and with all the magnificence of the great Frederick Barbarossa, that he had a breach made in the wall large enough and imposing enough for him and his retinue to pass through gloriously. There was still a worse infamy,—on the top of the Mount of Olives he caused to be erected a great hospice with apparent benevolent intent, and in it and upon it was installed the most powerful wireless apparatus in the whole world; on top of Mount Zion he built a German Church on a solid concrete foundation; at the Damascus gate a hospital. The German language was imposed upon the school children through Turkish influence, and the Jews were persecuted and rose in rebellion over the insult and the curtailment of their privileges.

We are remembering that not until 1896 did the Germans make any noticeable progress in Asia Minor. It was that year that Germany declined to join a league for the enforcement of toleration of the Armenian. The Kaiser saw that he could gain rather than lose by encouraging the Sultan in his nefarious schemes, and as the Berlin-Bagdad project was then the goal of his ambition, he was bending every energy in secret to gain his objective, the while he was lulling the world to sleep with his peaceful cradle songs.

"It is probably little understood how many and varied are the schemes comprised in the expression, the Berlin-to-Bagdad-Concessions. Not only were the actual financial concessions wrung from Abdul Hamid's Government as the blood money in payment for which he would be permitted to continue his orgy of lust and murder—such as would undoubtedly bring the whole of Turkey under German Dominion and make Constantinople practically a German city—but the forest, mining and other rights connected with the scheme would insure the Asiatic possessions of Turkey coming directly under German influence and control.

"The pressing on of the building of the railway at the rate of a mile a day just before the outbreak of the war, to a great German naval port at Koweit was to give Germany a direct outlet to the Persian Gulf and the shores of India; Afghanistan was to be bribed, and with the occupation of Persia, and the advance through Afghanistan, and by sea from Koweit, it would not be hard, the Germans thought, to destroy once and for all, the British dominion in India. This scheme was to be aided, if not entirely accomplished by means of a Jehad or Holy War, launched as it afterwards was, from Constantinople, at which the Faithful in all countries were to rise and to push the infidel—excluding only the German allies of Turkey—into the sea. The extension of the railways to Palestine made progress possible towards the Suez Canal and Egypt. The linking up of the German possessions in East and West Africa was to cut the line of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, disposing forever of that 'far-fetched British scheme,' leaving the German free to strike north and south at his future convenience until finally Africa became his own. The economic control of Russia was no dream, as we have seen in later days; and thus with a great capital at Bagdad, a vast Eastern Empire was to be established and German power to rule without let or hindrance from Hamburg to Singapore."[30]

After the first Balkan War, Germany was bothered with the new Servia and Bosnia which rose out of it. Eventually Bosnia was eliminated, and Servia alone blocked her progress to the far East. Busrah, the natural port of Mesopotamia, is not a suitable terminus for the Berlin-Bagdad Railway, and Germany wished to possess the harbor of Koweit. The Persian Sheik, loyal to the British Government, would not consent, and Germany began a long process of entangling Great Britain and Persia in endless difficulties over the matter until the former was about to sign an agreement with the Kaiser giving him the coveted port when the war broke out.

Palestine itself formed no part in the great offensive and defensive plans of Great Britain,—indeed it was unimportant except for its geographical position lying between the Mohammedan bloc on the East and the Egyptian bloc on the West, but it was the fact that the Suez Canal, the vital artery of Great Britain was menaced, that the defense of Egypt was undertaken. Then it was found that the enemy could not cross the Sinai Desert except by certain routes, clearly defined by the position of the springs and wells, and that only along the northern route which skirts the Mediterranean coast, was the water-supply sufficient to maintain any large body of troops. So a plan was formed to go out into the desert and secure control of the water, which could be done with far fewer troops than were necessary to defend the long line of the canal. The scheme succeeded. The Turks were slowly and steadily driven back from the water-bearing areas and a

[30] Wardlaw Milne: The Key to the War.

large force was freed and sent to France. The Sinai Desert, which was in the main a struggle against nature, has, since the days of Moses, stood as an almost impenetrable barrier between Egypt and the East, and it was after the failure of his Syrian campaign that Napoleon who had crossed most of the frontiers of Europe, announced his opinion that a desert is the most effective defensive barrier against military aggression.

"Why then," asks Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice who was with General Allenby, "did we go into the Sinai Peninsula to meet the Turks instead of leaving them to face the difficulties of the desert? The Turks were building a railway from the frontier of Palestine and if they had been allowed to extend it and to make at their leisure arrangements for storing water, we should have had an attack upon Egypt in force, which was most undesirable to await passively. Furthermore, it was of the highest importance to keep open the Suez Canal at all times, as through it passed large numbers of men and tons of foodstuffs and materials, coming from Australasia and India. . .

"We therefore moved eastward along the coast route into the Sinai Peninsula, building a broad gauge railroad as we went and we were very soon brought up against a very serious difficulty. It was discovered that the brackish water of the pools and wells suited to the stomachs of the Arabs and the Turks, was not potable for Europeans and their animals. Water, then for the army, had to be brought from Egypt, and a pipe line with innumerable pumping stations and reservoirs was constructed across the desert. Britain, busy making up her arrears in the supply of munitions of war, could not at that time make pipes of the required size and they were furnished by the United States and carried over 4,000 miles to their destination. The considerable army at Gaza was, for the most part, drinking water borne through these pipes from the Nile in Egypt."[31]

It will be rememberd that the Turks were defeated before Kut but later General Townsend's expedition failed of its objective. His whole campaign was for the defense of India, but when the enemy determined to recapture Bagdad it brought Allenby's forces which were protecting Egypt into conjunction with the aims of Townsend's campaign. To break the concentration of the Turks and Germans which had Aleppo for the objective, it was decided, says Maurice,

"That it would be more effective and more economical of power. . . . to strike from the frontier of Palestine than to reinforce our troops in Mesopotamia, the most distant of our theatres of war, where our troops were already more than 500 miles from the coast. Accordingly the preparations for attack upon the strongly entrenched positions which the enemy had constructed between Gaza and Beersheba were made as secretly as possible.

[31] Maj.-Gen. Frederick Maurice: War in the Far East.

"The hardships which the troops had to endure were severe, many of them having only one bottle full of water for 48 hours of great heat and choking dust. As soon as the flanking movements had made progress, the line of Gaza was assaulted and the Turks fell back in disorder. The pursuit was continued relentlessly as far north as Jaffa, the eager cavalry giving the enemy no time to rally, and bringing off a number of brilliant charges.

"The Turkish army was completely broken up and lost 10,000 prisoners and 80 guns. Our troops had out-distanced their supply columns, and a halt had perforce to be called to bring up food and munitions and stores before they could move into the hills of Judea toward Jerusalem."[32]

What was the state of affairs in Palestine at this time? What had been happening in that distant and silent land? Madam Ben Yehudah in a notable article entitled Palestine Before the War, gives us a careful chronicle:

"In 1913, the year before the war, the 35th year from the beginning of the Jewish National Movement in Palestine, first under the terrible regime of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and later under the Young Turkish Constitution, Jewish life in Palestine began to define itself as national in character.

"The number of Jews in the Holy Land had increased approximately to 150,000. In the principal cities, Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias, the Hebrews formed the majority of the population, counting 80,000 in Jerusalem alone. In Judea, Samaria and Galilee they were in possession of extensive lands, and they had founded over 60 colonies. . . . These were the marvel of the natives. From afar off the houses could be seen rising in the midst of verdure, like oases in a desert. The dwellings were well constructed. The wide streets were adorned with dignified public buildings, schools and hospitals.

"Domestic industries had arisen including wine, silk-worms, olive oil and soap. Orange, almond and apricot orchards charmed the eye. The perfume plantations of roses (for making ottar of roses), geraniums and other flowers resembled a Paradise. Cultivated fields extended so far that the aspect was like a sea of verdure, where formerly had been the desert wilderness.

"Machine shops and factories were opened for the production of articles of building construction, household utensils, and agricultural implements. Arts and crafts were developed (in the Bezalel Schools): knitting, weaving, basketry, metal work, lace, pottery, wood carving, jewelry. Commerce increased. The oranges, almonds and especially the wines of Palestine won renown in the markets of Egypt, and on distant shores.

"Jews from various parts of the world began to unite in the Holy Land, and to become assimilated. Thus a new and healthy generation sprang into being,—straight, well formed, filled with the pride of race and love of country.

"The Hebrew tongue was the common language of this generation and fired the Hebrew soul with patriotism.

[32] Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice: War in the Far East.

"The old Turkish Government under Abdul Hamid made no objection to this development of the Hebrew language, which they considered of 'no importance.' But they systematically impeded the progress of the Jews in every other direction. They issued decrees against Jewish ownership of land and colonization, against the planting of orchards and the draining of marshes.

"There was a remarkable harmony between the various Jewish divisions; the devout orthodox, the free thinkers, and the Nationalists, now called Zionists, all seemed in accord.

"The various Jewish schools united in reunions for festivals and excursions, under the flag of the Zionists, and speaking one common language, Hebrew.

"There was a general sense of happiness and prosperity.

"The Jews awaited the opening of their fine Polytechnic schools at Haifa as an auspicious event, an expression of the Jewish National idea before the world, but especially from Russia, America and Germany. The curatorium was directed by a committee in Berlin. Instruction in Hebrew had been assured, therefore, when a courier arrived from Berlin, announcing that the instruction should be in German, the news was like a thunderbolt."

Later this matter of the language set the Jews in two hostile camps, but the Zionists who declared for Hebrew were much stronger, and opened up schools of their own in their own language, and the German schools fell into decay.

"However," continues Madam Ben Yehudah, "the season was prosperous, the harvests were promising. And there was an unusual flood of tourists. Among the visitors arrived the Baron Edmund de Rothschild, the celebrated patron of the Jewish colonies. The Jewish youths and maidens went to meet them clothed in the national colors, white and blue, and mounted on horseback. The populace of Jerusalem received Baron Rothschild with greater honors than they had bestowed on Emperor William himself. The Zionists created a national guard to surround him. Other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald who paid almost exclusive attention to the Nationalists. Finally there arrived in Jerusalem Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau. All the foreign powers as well as the Turkish officials in Jerusalem did homage to the Jewish representative of the United States, and this increased the prestige of the Jews in the Holy Land.

"The Ambassador was impressed by the renaissance of Jewish life in Palestine, but he regretted the internecine conflict over the language question. Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau gave a great dinner to which most of the eminent Moslems and Christians and the noted Jews of the opposing parties were invited. Several diplomatic speeches were made regarding the amicable relations between the Jews, Moslems and Christians, America and Turkey, but the two separate companies among the Jews remained divided.

"Devout Jews assembled on the Fast of Ab at the Wailing Place where they were accustomed to assemble each year, to mourn for the destruction of Jerusalem. They watered the ancient foundation stones with their tears and entreated the Lord of Hosts saying, 'Turn Thou us unto Thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned. Renew our days as of old.'

"In this Jewish prayer, all Jewish hearts of the world unite. In the utterance of this prayer one era was terminated, and a new era was ushered in,—for upon the very day of the Fast of Ab, the Great War was declared in Europe.

"From the beginning of the Great War, Palestine suffered because few ships visited the native ports and soon there was a scarcity of necessities, either because the goods had not arrived, or had been hoarded by the merchants. Although Turkey herself was not at war, the day after the Germans commenced hostilities in Europe, the Turks mobilized their troops and commandeered all the horses, camels and mules. They unharnessed horses and left carriages standing in the middle of the streets. The usual means of communication were cut off. Turkish officials visited the villages and returned driving flocks of young men who were drafted into the army. To arouse enthusiasm, a public ovation was given to the drafted men in the streets.

"In Jaffa there appeared a gigantic young Arab who was surrounded by dervishes flourishing naked swords. With a hoarse cry he shouted: 'The religion of Mohammed advances by the sword' and this refrain was repeated by the populace with savage cries.

"To inflame his followers, he cried again: 'The sword demands blood! Allah preserve our Sultan'!

"This Arab demonstration knew no bounds, and the common people fled in terror. In Jerusalem evil days were foreseen. People began to hoard their supplies for the years ahead. The Syrian Christians were in a panic. In their houses they hid themselves, trembling with fear and saying that they would be the first to be massacred, partly on account of their well-known friendship for the French and the English. The Armenians declared that the greatest peril awaited them, for of a certainty they had been marked in advance for the slaughter. They pointed out that the Jews were well organized and had some protectors because at the request of Mr. Morgenthau the United States battleship *Tennessee*, under the never-to-be-forgotten Captain Decker, had been sent to Palestine with supplies for the Jews. A little later on the *North Carolina* arrived with Mr. Maurice Wertheim with $50,000 in gold for the relief of the Jews. Almost every one who could do so, left the country.

"The consulates of France, England and Russia were surrounded by spies so that anyone, even entering the doors, was immediately under the suspicion of the Turks; while the German Consulate was the meeting place of government officials . . . who became insolent and began a systematic persecution of the Jews. . . . From the beginning of the war the inhabitants of Palestine cherished the hope that Great Britain would find a pretext to take possession of Palestine, and they were heartbroken after all their troubles, that England did not intervene, and then Turkey declared war on the side of Germany. One of the first steps was the announcement of the '*Jehad*.' It was imagined that the whole Moslem population of the world, 300,000,000 strong, would rise under the green banner of Mahomet, and humanity itself would be in danger.

"The terror in Jerusalem was extreme. A few courageous Jews and Christians approached certain Mohammedans and earnestly inquired what the Jehad would signify to themselves. The explanation was brief, as follows:

"'It signifies that every faithful Moslem is required to slay at least four unbelievers.'

"To impress the public, the authorities ordered forty fanatical Circassians, fully armed, to ride on horseback through the streets of Jerusalem. Silently they passed, brandishing naked scimitars. This was to the inhabitants of the city the only visible sign of the Holy War.

"In the spring of 1915 news arrived that the Turkish Army had successfully traversed the desert. A later dispatch announced the crossing of the Suez Canal—this occasion was celebrated by the illumination of Jerusalem. Almost immediately, however, the news arrived of the defeat of the Turks. The Mohammedans were crestfallen. The Germans failed to conceal their disdain for the Turkish prowess and their scorn for the Turkish Army. Jews and Christians avoided being seen on the streets, fearing to be accused of joy, and in their houses they trembled in dread of the homecoming of the defeated army.

"Djemal Pasha shut himself up in the wall of the Augusta Victoria Memorial on the Mount of Olives, and refused to see any one, not even the most eminent personages. Thus closed ignominiously one scene in the oriental dream of power which Kaiser Wilhelm had dreamed for himself in Jerusalem. In this very Augusta Memorial there is a great throne room in which two thrones stand.

"In 1916 a second expedition was launched against the Suez Canal with an army of 250,000 men under the command of the German, Von Kress, but it was not more successful than the first enterprise. . . . Not only the Moslems, but even the Germans began to perceive that their star was waning in the Holy Land. Notwithstanding, the immense German propaganda waged continuously for ten years before the war, to convince the Arabs that the land belonged to the Arabians, the ancient tradition now revived concerning the destiny of the Jews to possess the land, persecutions increased in violence. Great suffering was inflicted to induce the Zionists to betray the English.

"Gaza was taken by the British and recovered by the Turks, remaining in their hands seven months. In June, 1917, General Allenby captured Beersheba and then Gaza. Lud surrendered, Ramleh fell; on November 16th Jaffa was captured. Victorious British troops then marched upon Jerusalem.

"For three years the Holy City had suffered privations and sorrows. It was as if the plague had raged within its walls. Most of the houses were closed because the inhabitants were dead, or deported, exiled or in prison. Deserted were the streets. One dreaded to be seen out of doors for fear of falling victim to the rage of the Turks.

"People hid themselves in cellars and subterranean passages, where life continued underground by the light of olive oil lamps.

"Even in these hiding places one heard the roar of Turkish cannon, which was directed against the Tomb of Samuel, where the English had fortified themselves. One passionate desire filled the hearts of Jews and Christians alike, as they waited for the hour of deliverance. Their faith in the victorious strength of the British failed not. They prayed that God would deliver them by a miracle, and show His hand as in the former days.

"In the meantime, Turkish cannon was destroying the Tomb of Samuel, and the English were making a movement whose object was to encircle

Jerusalem. The Turks and the Germans commanded that the city should be defended, and they sent for reinforcements from Damascus. The garrison was not sufficiently strong in numbers or in morale to sustain the attack without aid. When the reinforcements failed to arrive, the Turks perceived that they would be obliged to evacuate. In great haste they arrested every one whom they caught on the streets, including the Dutch Consul and a distinguished Austrian physician, a member of the Board of Health.

"In these terrible days in Jerusalem, Jews and Christians fasted and prayed. Their common sorrow and desolation drew them nearer to one another. They sought concealment in the darkest cellars and deepest subterranean passages.

"It was in this darkness and dread that the Jews awaited the coming of their great festival of light and gladness, Han-uc-ca, the Feast of Deliverance in former days, and now approaching as the day of destruction. The women, weeping, prepared the oil for the sacred lights and even the men wept, saying that this would be the last time they should keep the feast in Jerusalem! They strained their ears to hear the horses' hoofs, and the tread of the soldiers coming to arrest them and drive them forth. The women pressed their children to their breasts, crying: 'They are coming to take us! The persecutors, the assassins!'

"Then suddenly other women came rushing from the outside down into the depths crying:

" 'HOSANNA! HOSANNA! The British, the British have arrived!'

"Weeping and shouting for joy, Jews and Christians, trembling over one another, emerged and rushed forth from the caverns, holes and underground passages.

"With loud cries, with outstretched hands, they blessed the company of their deliverers, who advanced in a glory of light, for all Jerusalem was illuminated by the crimson light of the setting sun . . . in the very beginning of Hanucca, the Feast of the Miracle of Lights.

"At noon on the 8th of December, 1917, a representative of General Allenby, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces operating in Palestine, received from the Mayor of Jerusalem, the surrender of the city.

"On December 10th, at noon, General Allenby made his official entry into the city by the Jaffa road."[33]

"General Allenby entered the town on foot. Small detachments of infantry and cavalry, drawn from Britain's far-flung battle line, were drawn up outside, while French and Italian soldiers were marshalled inside the Jaffa Gate as the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the representatives of America, France and Italy, passed through it.

"The breach in the wall made for the Kaiser's entry in 1898—a breach still unrepaired—is near by. But General Allenby came in by the door. There is a profound significance in the contrasting ways in which England and Germany entered the city, for the open gate stands for order and obedience to the law, while the breached wall represents pride, arrogance and force. There is, moreover, an ancient saying as to the character of those who prefer some other way of coming in than by the door."[34]

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[33] Madam Ben Yehudah: Jerusalem—Its Future and Redemption.
[34] Atkins: Jerusalem Past and Present.

Not a gun was fired into the city of Jerusalem, it was taken without bloodshed, without violence, and as for the twenty-fourth time Jerusalem passed from one power to the other, it had the backing of the Jews themselves, for hundreds of them enlisted under the Allies' banner at Jaffa, and their blood flowed with that of their deliverers as they fought their way to Jerusalem. To the inhabitants of the city General Allenby made the following announcement:

"Since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the greatest religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore, do I make known to you, that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest, or customary place of prayer of whatever form belonging to the great religions of mankind will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred."

Thus has Jerusalem passed into hands of the nation that has, of all others, the greatest genius for governing colonials. One who does not antagonize the natives, one who does not countenance religious persecution, one that fears the God of the Jews, and honors His great and terrible name.

After the occupation of the city, the first problem of improvement encountered was that of the water supply.

"That part of Palestine south of Beersheba has been piped with water from the Nile by British Royal Engineers with American equipment—the realization, it is said, of a dream thousands of years old. Several millions of gallons a day are pumped from the canal near Kantara across the Suez Canal into Palestine. . . . On the western slopes of Palestine the valleys form excellent reservoir sites for collecting the winter rains, though they would often have to be treated to prevent loss by percolation. The problem of the water supply of Jerusalem has been attacked by such noted men as Hezekiah—who constructed a tunnel which is today an 'almost unexplainable' engineering feat—Solomon, Pontius Pilate and Herod. In the spring of 1918, the British, using much of the Roman work, installed a six-inch line from the springs of Wady-el-Arub, about sixteen miles south of Jerusalem, through which more than 200,000 gallons a day are now flowing into the city."[35]

"The tank which Pontius Pilate began was never completed, because the Roman Government frowned upon the heavy cost of the water system which he proposed. The British, immediately upon their capture of the Holy City, began the repair and completion of this tank, which has a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons. An aqueduct leads to it from an inexhaustible spring."[36]

[35] Capt. Carson of the American Red Cross: *Journal of the American Medical Asson.*, Aug. 2, 1919, p. 341.
[36] C. W. Whitehair: The Last Crusade.

And it has come to pass in our days that the Christians of the world have conceived a great desire to see the redemption of the ancient people of the Lord. As though a veil had been lifted from their hearts also, and the Jew, once despised and persecuted, has found favor in the sight of the worshippers of Jesus of Nazareth, because their hearts have been moved by their sufferings and by their faithful love of the traditions, and greater than this—because a large part of the Church of God praying earnestly THY KINGDOM COME, believe that it can come only after the Jews have been turned again home. "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: In those days it shall come to pass that ten men shall lay hold out of all languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, 'We will go with you; for we have heard that God is with you.'"[37] We have indeed heard that God is with the Jew. "The sons also of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they that have despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet; and they shall call thee the City of the Lord, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel."[38]

At the Peace Conference there was, strangely enough, a Council of Ten drawn from as many nations, and many Christian bodies see in the concurrence of these national representatives to the proposition of giving the Jews freedom to live in Palestine developing their own culture unmolested, a fulfillment of the prophecy.

"There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof. Behold I will save my people from the east country and from the west country and I will bring them, and they shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem; and they shall be my people, and I will be their God, in truth and in righteousness."[39]

Spiritual Israel even the chosen of the Lord Jesus Christ whom He has gathered out of the world to be witnesses to Him is speeding the Jew upon his way home. This unity of aim was rather conspicuously set forth in a Christmas verse which appeared in 1918 after the armistice was signed:

"Adown the hills of Palestine,
Across the silver sea,
The tidings of the angels tell
Of peace that is to be;
For all the hills of Palestine
Are safe in Christian hands,
And peace on earth begins again
In far-off Jewish Lands."[40]

[37] Zech. 8:23.
[38] Isa. 60:14.
[39] Zech. 8: 4, 5, 7, 8.
[40] Jane D. Wood.

Out of the confusion and disorder and clash of interest there is one unity of purpose, one unity of desire,—the only spiritual result of its kind of the war,—the wish of Jew and Protestant alike, that Palestine should become again, sacred to the Lord of Hosts. The whole earth looks to it for a spiritual authority, not as though the mouth of man should proclaim from it a new law, or that man should utter infallible things, but that the pure reign of the great God Who spoke on Sinai, should be set up in righteousness, and that the Moral Law should be revealed in the teachings of the Messiah Whom the Church expects a second time, and Whom the orthodox Jews still expect with a pathetic longing.

It is well, however, to discriminate carefully between the very optimistic views of the American Jews and the aspirations of the Zionist Commission in Palestine. American Jewry looks upon the Balfour Declaration as a virtual restoration of the Holy Land to Jewish political control under the mandatory of one of the Great Powers. This is the extreme view, and it is probably fed on the hopes of millions of Christians who would feel that such a condition indicated the consummation of the age, and the fulfillment of the "times of the Gentiles," but on the other hand, those who are facing facts, know that there is a great gulf between such a degree of national independence, and mere release from the bondage of Turkish oppression, which is the only substantial result of British victory in Palestine at the present time. The Zionist Commission in the Holy Land is occupied with relief work for the poor Jews, is caring for the interrupted work of the colonies of which there are 60, and trying to unite the various contending factions of the Jews, and treating from time to time with the Arabs who are very strongly entrenched to the East, and more or less antagonistic to the Jews. The Hebrews in Palestine have no voice in the emergency government administered by Great Britain; they are consulted when any measures are to be introduced which may affect them, but otherwise they are considered one of the many ethnical groups of people dwelling in the land. It would be very unwise at the present to seek to change this condition. Britain has encouraged the Arabs to set up a kingdom of their own as a foil against the great Mohammedan world which is seeking quietly and persistently to unite all its divisions through a process of spiritual revival to fit them for the great struggle to which they are looking that will settle the supremacy of the rival religions of the world. This Arab State is composed of two generations of Syrians who have been trained under the liberal teaching of American professors in the great American University. They are

strongly contesting the rising power of the Jews which will frustrate their attempt to form a Greater Syria, especially as their seaport Haifa, is in the confines of Palestine.

But owing to the treaty or Triple Alliance which has been formed by agreement with the United States, France and Great Britain, there will be no divided authority, nor any division among those three great Powers which are virtually underwriting the security of the Jewish Nation. The latest advices from London (October 29, 1919) state that Great Britain is arranging with Prince Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, and with France, the Protector of Upper Syria, for the withdrawal of all British troops in the whole territory of occupation including Palestine, and the assumption of the duties of war-time emergency by the French and the Arabs, pending the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. The underlying significance of this is that a big stride toward complete understanding has been reached by the two great powers in question. French sovereignty and Arab aspirations have been recognized by the British, and in thus giving them the control of the disputed territory under pledge of protection for the Jews, Great Britain will be able to build her railroad line of communication from the Suez Canal through friendly countries with no danger of having to guard it in time of unrest. It would be quite impossible to construct it through Central Europe where she might find at any time the line cut by hostile German partisans. If the French by an understanding with the British, occupy the whole of Syria, Great Britain will be free to continue her railroad from Suez along the coastal plain as far as Mount Carmel, then cross the Jordan eastward south of Galilee, across the plains of Hauran to Aleppo where it will link up with the Bagdad Railroad which proceeds further eastward to India.

Thus are the commercial and political moves of two nations which have been for generations friendly to the Jewish people tending toward the gradual up-building of a Greater Syria that will be in harmony with the moderate aspirations of the Jews, giving a homeland to as many as the country in its very limited size can accommodate without encroaching on the rights of the Arabs whose progress has advanced more rapidly and who have established a prior claim to a part of the disputed territory.

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the Hebrews are Zionists or Nationals. They look for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine with a national language and with a degree of national independence under a protectorate; 25 per cent of the Hebrews are the Mizrachrists or Karaites, who represent the strictly spiritual element which rely

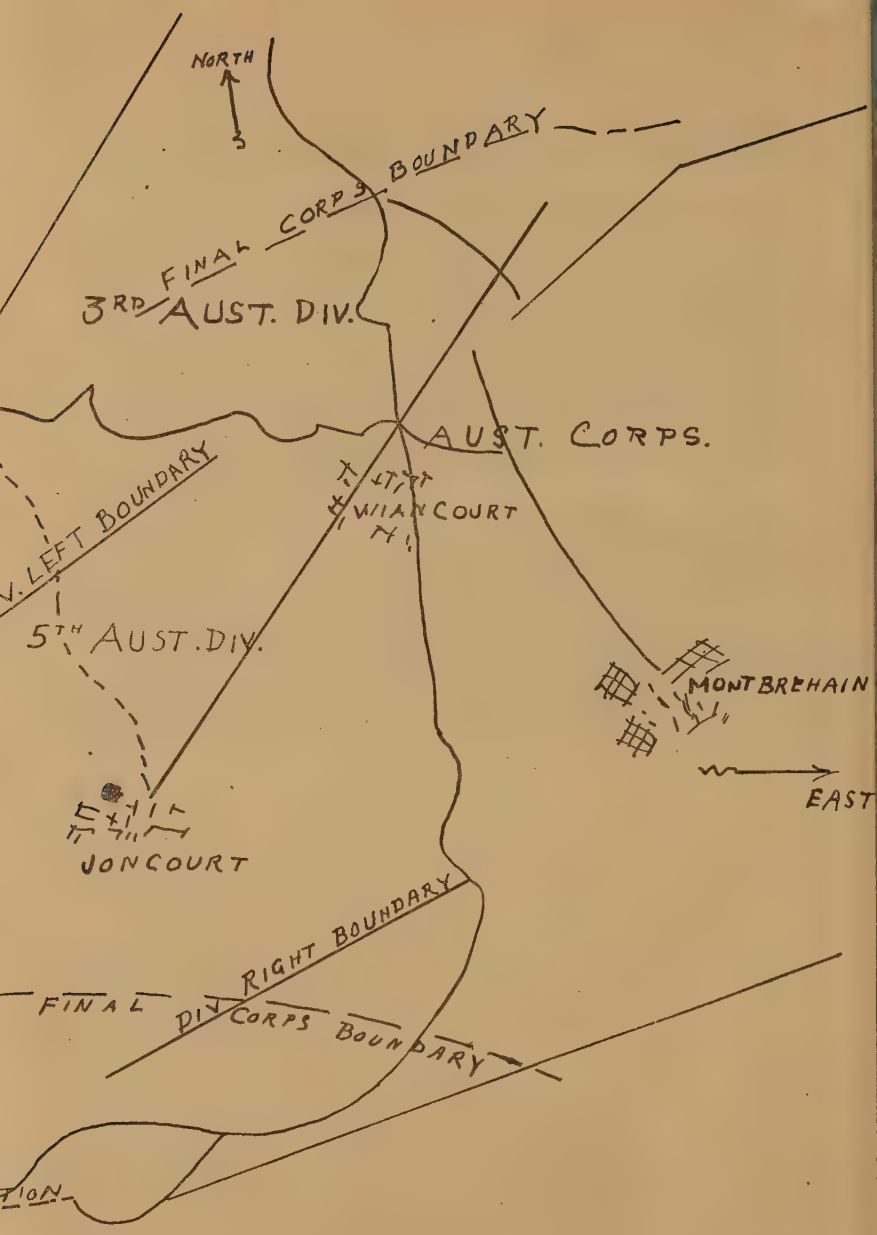
solely upon the Word of God. These look for the Messiah to come to deliver them; 15 per cent are Polay Zionists, the working classes, pro-Ally, radical and convinced that they will be re-established in their land, with the same measure of national independence that was theirs under David, their most beloved King. This last class does a great deal of harm to the whole cause, and their indiscretions have caused many bitter encounters between their sect and the Moslems in Jerusalem. The Jews themselves are perfectly aware of this prejudice, and the wisest are not forcing any issues at present.

On September 12, 1919, there was held in Chicago, the 22nd annual convention of the Zionists of America. At this great meeting addresses were made by Justice Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. Mary Fels, Dr. Stephen Wise, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Bernard Rosenblatt and others. It is significant of this great conference, that the report brought in after all plans had been discussed and all views had been presented, and all aspirations had been voiced, was moderate and exhibited a spirit of wisdom most encouraging to all the well wishers of the movement. 1st. A campaign is to be waged vigorously against malaria in advance of any extensive investment by the Jewish National Fund, the Zionist Commonwealth and other purchasing corporations of the Zionist movement. 2nd. Afforestation is recommended to prevent encroachment of sand to stabilize the rainfall and provide a timber supply and irrigation. 3rd. Strong financial support to the Hebrew University is urged. 4th. Lines of development must be agricultural, industrial and commercial to provide for the incoming population in large numbers. 5th. Jewish settlements are to be confined to tracts now vacant or neglected. 6th. There must be no private speculation and monopoly of the soil, no commercial exploitation. 7th. Since the Arabs own about one-half the land, over 90 per cent of whom are illiterate and could not quickly be adapted to the new system of land tenure and taxation, it is proposed temporarily to ignore Arab real estate and apply progressive principles to the Turkish crown lands acquired by British conquest, and to the property of non-Arab population. Political aspirations were entirely suppressed, and the most that is hoped at present, is a liberal protectorate. The Convention delighted those whose expectations are based on the material building up a foundation for the spiritual; the convention was a disappointment for those who hoped to see the Zionists go in and possess the land as the Israelites did of old, relying on the hand of the great Jehovah to lead them on.

Shrouded in impenetrable mystery, the land invites every shade of political and religious opinion, invites every devout pilgrim, invites every civil disaster.

And it may be, O Jerusalem, that thy children shall come again to thee in peace, and that for poverty, thou mayest obtain riches, for ashes—beauty; for desolation—prosperity; and it may be that this new era is but a rift in the gray cloud of thy tragic destiny,—that pagan nations may envy thy dawning power only to wrest it from thee; that thy children may return to be scattered again, that thy walls may be rebuilded to be thrown down stone for stone, but like the mountains of Judea, thou shalt abide with thy hallowed history, with thine imperishable past, with thy romantic, storied places, with thy sacred shrines, adding this last thrilling episode as a climax to the age; but thy name shall be deathless.

For however it may fare with thy streets, thy gates, thy walls,—the eyes of the whole earth shall look forever toward Mt. Zion for the glorious appearing of the holy Jerusalem which shall be let down from heaven, a city four square and of heavenly beauty, adorned like a bride for her husband, the joy of the whole earth, where shall be seen the King in His beauty and with Him shall come the great consummation, for Jerusalem shall satisfy the craving of the humble and of the great, and shall be not only the desire of the nations, but the home of the soul.


NORTH
FINAL CORPS BOUNDARY
3RD AUST. DIV.
AUST. CORPS.
V. LEFT BOUNDARY
5TH AUST. DIV.
MONTBREHAIN
EAST
JONCOURT
FINAL DIV. RIGHT BOUNDARY
CORPS BOUNDARY

Breaking of the Hindenburg Line at the St. Quentin Canal

By Former Brigadier-General L. D. Tyson
Commanding 59th Brigade, 30th Division, A. E. F.

In giving this account of the Breaking of the Hindenburg Line along the St. Quentin Canal, I wish to state, in the first instance, that I have made it as accurate as possible from the information that is now obtainable.

It must be remembered that the War Department has not yet published the official records of the War, and it is almost impossible at this time to secure the reports of officers engaged in the operations described. In cases where I have not the personal knowledge, and where it was not possible to get access to all the reports desired, information has been obtained from newspapers and other sources, especially from the *Stars and Stripes,* the practically official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, which was published in Paris during the World War by American newspaper men. The latter newspaper had an excellent opportunity of securing accurate information, and access to official reports, that have not yet been published.

The breaking of the Hindenburg Line along the St. Quentin Canal cannot be claimed by any one Division. It was a part of a large operation, and the American troops were acting as a Corps and, therefore, the only fair and proper way to describe the operation, so far as the American troops are concerned, is to give an account of what the 27th and 30th Divisions, composing the Second American Corps, accomplished.

As I was an officer of the 30th Division, in order that there shall be no possibility of claim that I have been partial, and in the belief that the account of The Breaking of the Hindenburg Line as given in the *Stars and Stripes* is accurate, and written from authentic information, if not from the actual reports, I have thought best to take many facts and much matter from accounts appearing in that newspaper.

After the great drive of the Germans on the Western front in France and Belgium, beginning on the 21st of March, 1917, and their tremendous successes, the British and French realized if they did not have assistance from America, and prompt assistance, the war would probably be won by the Germans.

To this end, it is reported, they made such representations to President Wilson of their dire necessity, that he agreed to send ten American Divisions to Northern France with all possible dispatch, provided ships could be obtained.

The British promised, and did furnish, a large amount of shipping. These ten American Divisions were transported as rapidly as possible into Northern France. Among them were the 27th and 30th Divisions, both National Guard Divisions; the 27th Division being largely from New York State and having been trained at Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, S. C., and the other, the 30th Division, being composed, at that time, almost entirely of men from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and having been trained at Camp Sevier, near Greenville, S. C.

While the great majority of the men in these two divisions were National Guard troops, there were many draft men, but the draft men in the 30th came almost exclusively from the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Afterwards both Divisions received thousands of replacements in France, and these came from many states, nearly every state in the Union being represented.

The 27th Division arrived in France May 10, 1918.

The 30th Division arrived in France May 24, 1918.

It will be interesting, perhaps, here to give a short historical sketch of the units of these Divisions, so far as known.

The 27th Division was commanded throughout its entire career by Major-General John F. O'Ryan of New York, who belonged to the National Guard before the war, and was the only Major-General who was mustered in from a National Guard Division and served throughout the war.

The 30th Division was commanded by a large number of general officers. It was first commanded by Major-General John F. Morrison, United States Army, then by Brigadier-General W. S. Scott, United States Army, then by Major-General Clarence P. Townsley, United States Army, then by Brigadier-General S. L. Faison, United States Army, who commanded it from the 1st of January, until the 1st of May, 1918. Brigadier-General L. D. Tyson, commanding the 59th Brigade, was placed in command of the Division on May 1, 1918, and took it to France and was in command until the 27th of May, 1918. On the arrival of the Division in France the command was taken over by Major-General George W. Read, United States Army, who commanded it until about the 15th of June, when he was relieved and placed in command of the 2nd American Corps in France.

The Division was then commanded by Brigadier-General Faison until about the 18th of July, when Major-General E. M. Lewis, United States Army, succeeded to the command and he commanded it from that time until the return of the Division home in March, 1919.

It will thus be seen that the 30th Division had more commanding officers during its career than perhaps any other Division in the whole of the American Army.

Brigadier-General Faison and Brigadier-General Tyson, both natives of North Carolina, were with the Division from the time it was formed in September, 1917, until it was mustered out.

General Faison commanded the Division for a longer period during its training than any other General Officer, and to him great credit must be given for his untiring energy and zeal in bringing this Division up to its high state of efficiency, which it showed in the subsequent operations in which it was engaged.

Of the ten American Divisions which arrived in the northern part of France in May and June, 1918, the 27th and 30th were selected to remain in Northern France, and were both attached to and placed in training with the British, their services being very greatly needed at the time on the depleted British front from Ypres south to Armentieres.

The British forces and morale at that time were at the lowest ebb perhaps during the whole war. The presence of these American Divisions greatly enhanced the morale of the British on this front and put new hope and new life into them. The Americans arrived just in time, for I believe if they had arrived 60 to 90 days later the war would have been won by the Germans.

The days which these two Divisions spent in this area were very harrowing ones, and especially so during the time they were in the front line trenches during the last two weeks in August. There was no sector on the whole British front, or perhaps on the entire front, which was more subjected to the enemy's fire for years than was the immediate sector in which they were placed at that time.

They suffered many casualties while holding these lines.

The 27th Division consisted of the 53rd and 54th Infantry Brigades, the 53rd Brigade containing the 105th and 106th Infantry Regiments, and the 105th Machine Gun Battalion. The 54th Brigade containing the 107th and 108th Infantry regiments and the 106th Machine Gun Battalion. The Division also had the 102nd Engineer Regiment, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion and other special troops. The 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, which was the Artillery Brigade of the Division, was never with the Division, being in service elsewhere, and the Division was always supported in action by the British or Australian Artillery.

These regiments of this Division had been formed by combining the various National Guard units of New York State that existed before the outbreak of the war.

The 30th Division consisted of the 59th and 60th Infantry Brigades, the 59th Brigade containing the 117th and the 118th Infantry Regiments and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, the 60th Brigade containing the 119th and 120th Infantry Regiments and the 115th Machine Gun Battalion. The Division also had the 105th Engineer Regiment, the 113th Machine Gun Battalion and other special troops. The 55th Field Artillery Brigade, which was the Artillery Brigade of the Division, was never with the Division in France, being in service with the American Expeditionary Forces in the south and on the American front. This Division was always supported by British and Australian Artillery.

The *117th Infantry* was the old 3rd Tennessee.

The *118th Infantry* was the old 1st South Carolina.

The *119th Infantry* was the old 2nd North Carolina, together with some of the old 1st North Carolina Infantry and about 1500 men from the old 2nd Tennessee Infantry, both of which were broken up at Camp Sevier, S. C.

The *120th Infantry* was the old 3rd North Carolina Infantry, together with a considerable number of the old 1st North Carolina Infantry, and about 500 officers and men of the old 2nd Tennessee Infantry.

The *105th Engineers* was made up largely of the old 1st North Carolina Infantry.

These two Divisions were assigned, in June, 1918, to the Second United States Army Corps, and operated with this Corps thereafter during active service. This Corps was commanded throughout by Major-General George W. Read, United States Army.

After about five weeks of preliminary training, and before the completion of the training period which they had expected to enjoy in France, the two American Divisions were transferred to the Second British Army, under General Plumer, and sent to Belgium, the 27th being attached to the 19th British Corps and the 30th to the 2nd British Corps, and both assigned to the support positions known as the East and West Poperinghe Defense System, immediately in the rear of the Ypres and Dickebush Sectors in Belgium.

The situation on this part of the front at the time, early in July, was extremely critical, as the powerful forces of the Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, which had already, in April, driven deeply through the British lines about Armentieres and cap-

tured the commanding eminence of Mount Kemmel, were daily expected to begin another desperate drive for the capture of the Channel ports to the northwest, and the vitally important Bethune coal fields to the southwest. Should the Germans make a successful beginning of such a drive and get through the British front lines, the brunt of the attack would fall upon these partly trained American divisions.

Fortunately, the attack never came, the enemy elected instead to open an offensive east and west of Reims and then, on July 18th at last definitely losing the initiative in the great counter attack of Marshal Foch along the Marne.

But, while lying under the observation of Mount Kemmel and the enemy's accurate artillery fire in July and early August, the American Divisions rapidly became veterans and ready for any work. After the middle of August they took over front line sectors from the British divisions, the 30th Division taking the Canal Sector from the southern outskirts of Ypres to Voormezeele, and the 27th taking the Dickebush sector, from Voormezeele to a point northwest of Mount Kemmel.

Owing to the gradual withdrawal of German divisions to meet the great Allied attacks further south, it became possible, on August 31st, for the Second British Army to begin a local offensive operation which, in so far as the American divisions were concerned, resulted, on that and the following day, in the 30th Division advancing about 1,500 yards, taking Lock No. 8 on the Ypres Canal, Lankhof Farm and the village of Voormezeele, while the 27th Division advanced about 2,000 yards, occupying Vierstraadt Ridge, and the northern slopes of Mount Kemmel.

I have mentioned the activities and training of these Divisions in this sector in order to show how deeply they had impressed themselves upon the British during these operations, and, for that reason they were withdrawn from the front line between September 3rd and 5th and sent to training areas further south, where they received instruction particularly in operating offensively with tanks, and about September 23rd and 24th were assembled as the Second American Army Corps under General Rawlinson of the 4th British Army, and put into the sector fronting the Hindenburg Line about midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin at the point where it was said the German defenses were the strongest of any place on the entire German front, and which the Germans considered impregnable.

The front now occupied by the British at that point was very nearly that which they had held previous to the German attack of March 21, 1918, and from which they had been driven back nearly to Amiens. Starting in about August 1st to recover once more that

devastated stretch of the valley of the Somme between its junction with the Ancre and St. Quentin, which had been first lost in 1914, regained in 1915, and then lost again in the spring of 1918, with true British determination they had pushed on, foot by foot, for nearly two months, against the most bitter opposition, until they were once more occupying all but the foremost of their old trenches before the Hindenburg Line between St. Quentin and Cambrai.

The plans for the great offensive involving the Allied forces on every front were now perfect and, as has been previously pointed out, the initial attack of Marshal Haig's British Armies was to be made on September 27th, the day after the advance of the First American and Fourth French Armies on both sides of the Argonne.

The British effort was to begin with an assault by the First and Third Armies on a 13 mile front before Cambrai, to be followed by an extension of the attack southward to St. Quentin by the Fourth British Army (of which the 27th and 30th Divisions composing the 2nd American Corps were a part) and still south of these by the First French Army. When its turn came General Rawlinson's Fourth Army was to go in on a front of 12 miles, from Holnon north to Vendheuille, with the Ninth British Corps on the right, the second American Corps in the center, supported by the Australian Corps under General Monash, and the Third British Corps on the left.

The 27th and 30th American Divisions relieved the 18th and 75th British Divisions in the front line, opposite Bony and Bellicourt, on the night of September 24th and 23rd, 1918, respectively.

The attack which they were to make had been planned by the Australian Corps which had been fighting since August 8th and had pushed the Germans back from Villers Bretonneux to the Hindenburg Line, and the 3rd and 5th Australian Divisions were to support the Americans closely and relieve them when the first objectives had been obtained.

During this time it was necessary to straighten out the American Corps line which was in front of the Hindenburg Line. If you will observe the accompanying map you will see that there is a broken line running "A.B.C.D.E." This was a line which was actually occupied by the 27th and 30th Divisions when they were first put into the line in front of the Hindenburg System.

You will, also, observe the broken line "X.Y.Z." and the straight line above it "U.V.W." The broken line is the line that it was intended the troops should occupy on the morning of the day when the attack was to be made, called the Jumping Off Line, and the straight

line is the line which was to be what is known as the Barrage Line, that is to say, the line where the shrapnel and shells should fall at the zero hour.

It was considered by the Australian General who had planned this attack, that these curved lines "A.B.C.D.E." occupied by the 30th Division and the 27th Division, should be straightened out by being pushed forward to the broken line "X.Y.Z." which was to be the Jumping Off Line, and that this was to be done before the day of the final attack. To this end an attack was ordered to be made by the troops occupying the front line indicated by the line "A.B.C.D.E." on the morning of the 27th, after bombardment had been laid on the territory between the bent line and the dotted line.

It is perhaps necessary to say that in battles of this war the greatest degree of accuracy was required in every attack. The most minute and detailed orders were given so every single thing that could be thought of before, and provided for, was thought out and issued in the form of orders, down to the very lowest ranks, and everything was explained to the officers and men, so there would be no confusion when the battle was on.

The location and destination of each unit, from the Corps Headquarters down to Regiments and Battalions, were set down on maps so, with map and compass, each officer would know exactly where he and his men were expected to go.

In this instance the sectors of the Divisions were laid out on maps and by consulting the map it will be seen that the 30th was on the right and the 27th on the left. The 30th had the sector bounded by the lines "B.O.F." on the right and "G.H." on the left, and the 27th had its sector bounded by the lines "G.H." on the right and "W.K." on the left.

The final battle plans were announced for the great attack which was to take place on the 29th of September.

It was provided in this plan of battle that the 27th and the 30th Divisions, constituting the 2nd American Corps, should attack on the morning of the 29th at 5.50 A. M., the zero hour, and drive forward and break the Hindenburg Line and penetrate and go forward to Bony and Guoy and to Bellicourt and Nauroy, the 30th Division to go forward and capture Bellicourt and Nauroy and penetrate to the dotted line shown on the map "M.N." and the 27th was to drive forward and go through the towns of Bony and Guoy to the dotted line "L.M.," the dotted line "L.M.N." being the objective of the two Divisions.

After the attack had been launched and the lines had been broken and the objectives had been taken by these two Divisions, the Australian

Corps was to move forward and go through the American Divisions to points further to the east, the 3rd Australian Corps to advance and go through the 27th Division to an objective beyond that laid out for the 27th Division, and the 5th Australian Division to advance and go through the 30th Division to an objective further east. The 9th British Corps was to attack on the right of the 30th Division and the 3rd British Corps to attack on the left of the 27th.

It was further provided in the Corps orders that there should be an intense bombardment of the positions in front of the 27th and 30th American Divisions, beginning on the 27th of September, and that this bombardment should last for 60 hours and should be composed of regular shells and a certain number of gas and smoke shells. This bombardment was intended to break down the defenses of the Hindenburg System which were found at this point, and to make it possible for the troops to go through, and to drive the Germans out of Bellicourt, Nauroy, Bony and Gucy.

The portion of the Hindenburg Line which these two American Divisions were to attack was about 7,500 yards long, the front of the 27th being about 4,000 yards and that of the 30th about 3,750 yards. The front was determined largely by the Scheldt or St. Quentin Canal, and it was perhaps more formidable than any other portion of the Hindenburg Line of like extent. In fact it has been repeatedly stated that there was no place in the Hindenburg Line that was as strong or that could be made as strong. The peculiar characteristics which gave this position its great strength have been explained by Field Marshal Haig in such apt words, and coming from such high authority, I think I can do no better than quote them.

This is contained in a report made by Field Marshal Haig on December 18, 1918, and is as follows:

"Between St. Quentin and the village of Bantouzelle the principal defenses of the Hindenburg System lie sometimes to the west but more generally to the east of the Scheldt or St. Quentin Canal. The Canal itself does not seem to have been organized as the enemy's main line of resistance, but rather as an integral part of a deep defensive system, the outstanding characteristics of which was the skill with which it was sited so as to deny us effective artillery positions from which to attack it. The chief role of the canal was that of offering cover to resting troops and to the garrisons of the main defensive trench during a bombardment. To this end the canal lent itself admirably, and the fullest use was made by the enemy of its possibilities.

"The general configuration of the ground through which this sector of the canal runs produces deep cuttings of a depth in places of 60

feet, while between Bellicourt and the neighborhood of Bantouzelle the canal passes through the tunnel for a distance of 6,000 yards. In the sides of the cuttings the enemy had constructed numerous tunnel dugouts and concrete shelters. Along the top edge of them he had concealed numerous concrete or armored machine gun emplacements.

"The tunnel itself was used to provide living accommodations for troops and was connected by shafts with the trenches above. South of Bellicourt the canal cut in gradually, and became shallow, until at Bellenglise it lies almost at the ground level. South of Bellenglise the canal is dry.

"On the west side of the Canal, south of Bellicourt, two thoroughly organized and extremely heavily wired lines of continuous trenches run roughly parallel to the canal, at average distances from it of 2,000 and 1,000 yards respectively. Except in the tunnel sector the double line of trenches, known as the Hindenburg Line proper, lies immediately east of the canal and is connected up by numerous communication trenches with the trench line west of it.

"Besides these main features, numerous other trench lines, switch trenches, and communication trenches, for the most part heavily wired, had been constructed at various points to meet local weaknesses, or take advantage of the local lines of fire.

"At a distance of about 4,000 yards behind the most eastwardly of these trench lines lies a double row of trenches known as the Beaurevoir-Fonsommes line, very thoroughly wired and holding numerous concrete shelters and machine gun emplacements. The whole series of defenses, with the numerous defended villages contained in it, formed a belt of country varying from 7,000 to 10,000 yards in depth, organized by the employment of every available means into the most powerful system, well meriting the great reputation attached to it."

Another description of this system, which I consider a little more detailed in some respects, than that of General Haig, was made by our own Division Commander, General E. M. Lewis, in his report on this battle, and I make extracts:

"The canal and tunnel together are of particular interest as an obstacle. The tunnel itself could provide absolutely safe shelter for a division, while many underground tunnels connect it with the various trench systems, thus permitting reinforcements at any time of any portion of the trench system. A long spoil bank or heap runs above ground upon the line of the tunnel which contained a series of dugouts and numerous concrete machine gun emplacements. The Canal, after leaving the tunnel, has banks from 75 to 100 feet high, the water being

from 5 to 6 feet deep. The western bank furnished emplacements for numerous machine guns and minenwerfers.

"In addition to the canal and tunnel this portion of the Hindenburg Line included a system of trenches, generally three, interlocked by communication and approach trenches placed at frequent intervals. Wide belts of strong German wire protected the entire system, even the communication trenches being heavily wired; forward belts were frequently in the form of deep triangles 50 to 150 yards in depth. Along the line of the tunnel these communication trenches led back into the tunnel exits while the entire front line system was provided with concrete dugouts at 40 to 60 yard intervals.

"The outpost line was also strongly fortified by trenches and wire, particularly at Bergy Wood, Sentinel Ridge and Quarry Ravine. In the rear of the main Hindenburg Line was the Le Catelet-Nauroy trench system also wired and well organized. This trench system and the town of Nauroy were included in the objectives of the attack.

"It is believed that there are few positions so well adapted for machine gun defense as the sector just described. The enemy had taken full advantage of the natural features of the ground, and during his four years occupancy had improved them to such a degree as to render the position apparently impregnable to a frontal attack."

It was upon the center of these tremendous positions that the 27th and 30th American Divisions were now to be called upon to exert their strength. They were splendidly supported by the Divisional Artillery of the five Australian Divisions, totaling 438 guns, largely 4.2 inch howitzers; by the Third British Air Squadron and by parts of the 3rd and 5th British Tank Brigades. There was included in the sector of the 27th Division the 301st American Tank Battalion, the only American heavy tank unit on the western front, and by other tactical units of British troops, bringing the total tactical British troops up to over 22,000, in addition to the two Australian Infantry Divisions. The number of American troops engaged was about 40,000, about 20,000 for each division.

Opposite the 30th Division the enemy's line was held by the 85th Reserve Division and the 185th Division of the German army, while the 27th appears to have been opposed by portions of these divisions as well as by parts of the 2nd Guard, 233rd, 54th, and 121st Divisions.

Before being relieved the 18th and 75th British Divisions had been unable to clean up all of the old British outposts positions which had been designated in the plans as the jumping off line of the main attack. This was especially true of the line in front of the 27th.

On the morning of the 27th of September, under cover of a terrific bombardment provided for in the Corps Orders the 106th Infantry of the 27th Division and the 118th Infantry of the 30th Division attacked the enemy strong points in the immediate front of each Division. This was done for the purpose of straightening out the line so as to enable each Division to be up on the Jumping Off Line on the 29th, the day fixed for the great attack. The 106th Infantry of the 27th Division failed to capture the strong points in front of it and at night it was still 1,000 yards behind the line it should have been on, and when it was relieved by the 54th Infantry Brigade of the 27th it had advanced but little and the Germans were making vigorous resistance to its advance.

On the other hand, the 118th Infantry of the 30th succeeded in advancing its line and successfully occupied the line designated as its objective and was firmly holding this line when it was relieved by the 60th Brigade of the 30th Division on the night of the 27th-28th September.

The 27th Division was unable to advance to the jumping off line designated by the morning of the 29th and was in some places as much as 1,000 yards in the rear of the barrage line, not having been able to take three strong points, the Knoll, Guillemont Farm and Quennemont Farm.

The question of changing the barrage line for this Division was raised, but decided in the negative, the Brigade designated to make the attack having reported at 6 P. M. on the 28th that it expected to be within 400 yards of the barrage line, or possibly even on the intended start line, before the hour of attack.

But the 30th, by the successful advance of its 118th Infantry, was on its jumping off line which was now occupied by the 60th Brigade.

In spite of the fact that the 27th had not been able to advance to the line designated, at the zero hour, 5.50 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, in the midst of a heavy fog, under an intense barrage of high explosive, gas and smoke shells, from 438 guns, and the concentrated fire of the massed machine guns of the two divisions, and assisted by 74 heavy tanks, the attack was made and our troops started up the long, open slopes toward the German trenches blazing with shells and machine guns, and pressed on to the red brick ruins of Bellicourt and Bony on the tunnel ridge.

The 30th Division with the 60th Brigade, Brigadier-General Faison commanding, in the front line, and the 59th Brigade, Brigadier-General Tyson commanding, in close support, went forward with the 120th Infantry commanded by Col. S. W. Minor on the right and the 119th

Infantry, commanded by Col. J. Van B. Metz on the left, each regiment with two battalions in the front line and one in support, the support battalions having the definite mission of mopping up the Hindenburg trenches, the Canal, the tunnel and the village of Bellicourt.

The 117th Infantry, commanded by Col. C. F. Spence, followed in close support behind the 120th, and deployed, facing southeast after crossing the tunnel in order to attack the Hindenburg Line in flank east of the canal, and then push on south and assist the progress of the 46th British Division on the right by enfilading the enemy's positions along the canal, cutting towards Bellenglise, and to protect the deployment of the 5th Australian Division which was to relieve the 30th American Division immediately after the latter had gained its objectives.

Company H of the 117th Infantry, with one Company of the 113th Machine Gun Battalion, was required to attack to the right of the 120th. Infantry in front of and to the open canal, a strip of ground with a frontage of about 500 yards which lay between the right of the 120th Infantry and the 46th British Division on the right.

The 118th Infantry commanded by Col. Orwin R. Wolfe, U. S. Army, was placed in Divisional Reserve.

The 27th Division went in with the 108th Infantry on the right and the 107th Infantry on the left, two battalions of each regiment in the front line and one in support.

One battalion of the 106th Infantry followed the 107th to assist in mopping up the Hindenburg trenches, the canal tunnel, and its north entrance, while the 105th Infantry, following still further behind, was to face to the north after crossing the Canal tunnel and protect the left flank of the Corps in that direction, as the 117th Infantry was to do at the other end of the tunnel. Two battalions of the 106th Infantry, which had suffered considerably in the preliminary attack on September 27th formed the Divisional reserve.

The fog which was very dense that morning was at once a help and a hindrance. It served to conceal the attacking troops from the enemy and prevented accurate machine gun or artillery fire. Had the weather been clear it is impossible to see how hardly a man could have gotten across and through the vast mass of wire entanglements and trench defenses. The wire was something terrific, being from 30 to 40 feet thick in front of the trenches and the bombardment had only partially destroyed it.

The tanks were, without doubt, of great assistance in breaking the wire down and thus opening a way for the men to get through.

On the other hand the units lost direction, the fog and smoke being so thick it was impossible to see more than a few feet away, and it was impossible to keep direction except with the compass and it was difficult even to see the needle of the compass, so dense was the fog.

Therefore, the men advanced much more slowly than they otherwise would. They were broken up into groups without officers always present and very many of them were practically lost and some were leaderless on the battlefield. It thus became necessary for the men to move forward, in a great many instances, under their own initiative, which they did with great determination and gallantry.

Owing to these conditions doubtless many machine gun nests were passed and other strong points occupied by the enemy were not seen and destroyed, as they would have been had they been observed.

Many of these places appear to have been connected with the canal tunnel by the lateral passages previously mentioned, and to have been heavily reinforced through these passages, after the first waves of the attack had gone by. Consequently, a little later when the mopping up and support units arrived and the fog had cleared up the men, especially in the 27th Division, met a resistance stronger and more effective than had been encountered by the troops in the advance.

The front of the 30th Division went forward, on the whole, rapidly, and without as great losses as it had been expecting.

Owing to the obscurity and loss of liaison, the advance and the fighting were soon being carried on chiefly by small groups of men. The men accomplished their purpose, crossing the three trench lines of the Hindenburg System, storming and taking the town of Bellicourt, and later reaching and conquering the Division objective beyond Nauroy.

These places were taken and occupied by the 120th Infantry, and by this time that regiment which had pushed forward with great dash and gallantry and success had advanced a distance of some 4,200 yards from its jumping off trenches of that morning and had pierced all but the last of the three German trench systems, *being the first regiment to pass through the Hindenburg Line.*

Company H of the 117th Infantry assisted by a Company of the 113th Machine Gun Battalion, drove forward to the canal and took its objective, and then joined its regiment.

The 117th Infantry followed in close support of the 120th Infantry, crossed the tunnel near the mouth of the canal south of Bellicourt, as planned, faced and deployed to the right, and attacked the Hinden-

burg Line on the east side of the canal, taking and capturing all before it, and advanced south from the mouth of the canal about 2,000 yards and reached its objective.

This regiment assisted greatly in mopping up, and killed and captured many Germans who had been passed over by the 120th in its advance.

This regiment, also, accomplished its purpose in aiding the 46th British Division on the right to advance to its objective, and protected the flanks of the 5th Australian Division when it took over the front line from the 120th. This 46th British Division did brilliant work in crossing the steep banks of the canal and taking Bellenglise.

The 119th Infantry was unable to get as far as the 120th, but with the greatest determination and courage it broke through the Hindenburg Line and its right wing got to its objective though it was under the necessity of refusing its flank to the canal tunnel ridge in order to maintain contact with the 27th Division which had not advanced nearly so far, and seemed unable to clear the Germans from its territory. In these positions the Australians passed through the lines and relieved the 30th Division on the afternoon of September 29th.

The 30th Division had experienced difficulty in mopping up, but the work was systematically laid out and fully carried out, and all Germans in its sector killed or captured.

The 120th Infantry mopped up Bellicourt, and all of the sector of the 30th Division south and west of Bellicourt, including Bellicourt itself, was firmly in the hands of that Division by 2 o'clock P. M.

The 119th Infantry continued to have trouble, however, during the whole of the day on its left flank from the sector of the 27th Division from machine gun fire, and a battalion of the 117th Infantry was sent to its support early in the afternoon, and a battalion of the 118th Infantry was also sent to its support during the late afternoon and that battalion remained in the Le Catelet-Nauroy trenches during the night of the 29th and suffered many casualties.

Owing to the fact that the 27th Division was about 1,000 yards in rear of the jumping off line, and as a great many Germans remained in the territory between its front line and the line designated as the jumping off line the 27th suffered more than the 30th from the start.

It was so far behind the jumping off line that it did not get the benefit of the barrage which was falling on a line at least 1,000 yards in front of it.

This was most unfortunate and made it very difficult for this Division to advance except with heavy losses.

The barrage left the Division in a pocket full of the enemy and they were obliged to deploy and engage with all their energy in mopping up the machine gun nests and tunnel entrances, from which came up during the fighting, it was estimated, as many as two German Divisions.

The following is quoted from an official statement made by the War Department within the last few days, as reported in the New York *Times,* of November 9, 1919:

"In the 27th Division the 54th Infantry Brigade made the attack under the same difficulties on account of fog and smoke. It also received machine gun fire in enfilade from the direction of Vendhuile, outside its sector to the left. Part of the right regiment, the 108th, by a detour to the south avoided Quennemont Farm and reached the Hindenburg Line south of Bony. Groups from all attacking battalions succeeded in penetrating between the strong points and reaching the Hindenburg Line, but by dusk only the extreme right retained its footing in that line. Here the Division was relieved by Australians and remained in support; numerous groups, however, aggregating 1,000 men, remained with the Australians and assisted them in cleaning up the Hindenburg Line on the right, taking it throughout the rest of the sector and occupying part of the village of Bony."

It took the Australians four days of hard fighting to finish the reduction of the Hindenburg works and the canal tunnel in the sector assigned to the 27th American Division and to occupy securely Le Catelet and Guoy in the same sector.

The 27th Division had fought with great determination and gallantry and while it had not accomplished its entire object in reaching and maintaining its objective on the 29th, nor had it broken fully through the Hindenburg Line, it had done splendid work in going so far under great difficulties, and had earned for itself great and lasting renown. By occupying the enemy on its front it had greatly aided the 30th Division on its right to accomplish its task which was to break the Hindenburg Line, and to reach and maintain its objectives.

I have not the actual losses of this Division but they were heavy. The number of prisoners captured was 1,530.

During the night of the 29th the regiments of the 30th Division remained on the battlefield, either upon their objectives or assembled in areas previously designated.

It had been a great and glorious day for the 30th Division. No troops ever fought more gallantly nor with greater determination to win at any cost. It had accomplished all that it had set out to do, and had gained imperishable glory and renown by breaking the sup-

posedly impregnable Hindenburg Line, at what was believed to be its strongest point. While the casualties in the Division were heavy, the prisoners captured were 47 officers and 1,434 men.

The 27th and the 30th had supplemented each other in this great battle. Neither could have accomplished what it did without the other. It was an American Corps operation and must always be considered as such. There is glory enough for all and the 30th Division is glad to share its glory with the 27th with whom it served so long, so pleasantly, and so successfully, on the Belgian front, as well as on the Somme front, and for whose officers and men it has the deepest respect and admiration.

It was a singular coincidence that these two divisions had been placed beside each other during the whole of the war, had trained in the United States within a short distance of each other, had been put in the same Corps in France, and had there fought together with such distinguished success and good feeling.

One of these Divisions being from the North and the other from the South, fighting in a foreign land under the Stars and Stripes, it can be truly said that, while smashing the Hindenburg Line together they had smashed another great line, viz.: Mason's and Dixon's Line.

The splendid way in which these two American Divisions had borne themselves had proved a great surprise and inspiration to the British. The British expected a great deal of the Americans but they were very dubious about their ability to break through the Hindenburg Line at this point. It was an awful task to give any troops, and especially new and practically untried troops, in such a great operation.

When we consider the magnitude of the risk involved and the consequences that might have followed if we had failed, I feel that the placing of these American troops there at that time to accomplish this great feat was one of the highest compliments ever paid American troops. But, it must be admitted that they nobly justified this confidence.

The Australians were most encouraging and had all confidence in our troops accomplishing the task set out for us.

As for our men, and I speak especially for the 30th Division, as I am not so familiar with the 27th, although I have no doubt the same can be said of them—they were wonderful. It would have been natural to expect a great deal of trepidation and excitement in going into such a battle, but, strange and even marvelous as it may seem, they were as calm and cool as any veterans could have been.

During the night of the 28th-29th of September our troops were under constant shell fire from the Germans but, notwithstanding that, every preparation was made and the units were marched to their places early in the morning exactly as ordered.

When the barrage fell at 5.50 A.M., September 29th, every man required to be there was upon the tape line and they moved off in as good order as the fog and smoke permitted. They knew it was the most momentous and the most fearful day in their lives and no one had much idea whether there was any hope of returning, but they do not seem to have thought of anything but going forward and ever forward, and doing their duty and crushing the Germans.

And they did go forward and continued to go forward, under as trying conditions as men ever fought. They could not see, they were not sure where they were going, they could form no idea of what they were going into, they were surrounded with barbed wire, that was almost impenetrable, and the awful roar of 438 guns from their own side and perhaps as many more from the Germans, was constantly in their ears. Shells and shrapnel were bursting everywhere and machine guns were playing upon them from innumerable points, men were being killed and wounded on all sides, and yet on they went, killing and being killed, ever pressing on until finally they had broken through that dread, that awful Hindenburg Line, behind which the Germans had been resting safely, and from which no other troops, even the veterans of Great Britain, France, Canada and Australia, had been able to drive them for four long and terrible years.

The German officers captured were in despair. They said: "There are no more trenches or fortified places between you and the Rhine—*the war is lost for us.*"

The impossible had been accomplished. The impregnable Hindenburg Line had been broken, and another brilliant page had been added to the annals of the American Army.

The following is an extract from a letter of Marshal Haig to the General commanding the 2nd American Corps, dated November 16, 1918:

"On the 29th of September you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg Line *and opened the road to final victory,* and the work of the 30th and 27th American Divisions, who on that day took Bellicourt and Nauroy and so gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of this war. They will always be remembered by the British as the Divisions that fought beside them."

General Pershing commended General Lewis, commanding the 30th Division, after this battle as follows:

"On September 29th the 30th Division broke through both the Hindenburg Line and the Le Catelet-Nauroy lines, capturing Bellicourt and Nauroy, an operation on which all subsequent operations of the Fourth British Army (with whom it was operating) depended. From October 7th to October 20th the 30th Division advanced 23 kilometers in a continuous series of attacks, capturing 2,352 of the enemy. Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, St. Bernin, St. Souplet and Vaux Andigny are names which will live in the memories of those who fought in the 30th Division, but its special glory always will be the honor won by breaking the Hindenburg Line on September 29th. Such a record is one of which we are all proud."

As there has been some little controversy as to which Division was first through the Hindenburg Line, I am very glad to be able to state that the War Department has, during the last few days, issued an official statement giving a brief review of the operations of the two divisions, which effectively answers that question.

I quote from the New York *Herald* of Sunday, November 9, 1919, as follows:

"Clearing up any misunderstanding that may exist as to whether the 27th or the 30th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces was first to break the boasted impregnable Hindenburg Line, the War Department Chief of Staff yesterday issued a statement on the operations of the Second Corps—the 27th and 30th Divisions—from September 23 to 30, 1918, when the great German defenses were smashed east of Peronne. Both Divisions sent units through on the morning of the 29th, but the 30th *got its men through earlier than did the 27th.*"

In conclusion, I wish to say that the people, especially of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and New York, whence the great majority of the men in these two Divisions came, should never forget and should be forever proud of this remarkable victory which their brave sons won on that great day.

A North Carolinian at the Court of St. James During the World War

By Angus Wilton McLean

Walter Hines Page was born on August 15, 1855, in the village of Cary, near Raleigh, N. C.

In 1876 Mr. Page graduated from Randolph-Macon College, and in the fall of the same year entered upon graduate study at Johns Hopkins University, being one of the first twenty Fellows at that Institution and having won a Fellowship in Greek under Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve.

After completing his studies at Johns Hopkins Mr. Page went to Louisville, where he taught until 1880, when he became editor of the St. Joseph (Missouri) *Daily Gazette.* In 1881 he returned to North Carolina and founded, in 1882, the Raleigh *Chronicle.* He soon sold his holdings to young Josephus Daniels, who was destined to become the Secretary of the Navy in the same Administration that sent Walter Hines Page to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Page's next venture was as a student of sociological problems in the South. He organized the first newspaper syndicate south of the Mason and Dixon Line, toured the South in search of material, and published many of his interviews in the Boston *Post,* the Springfield *Republican,* and the New York *World,* where they attracted much attention.

From 1883-87 Mr. Page was on the staff of the New York *Evening Post,* accepting upon his resignation in that year the position of Manager of the *Forum,* and later, in 1890, he became editor of that magazine, continuing in that position until 1895, when he became literary adviser to the Houghton Mifflin Company. From 1896 to 1899 Mr. Page was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly,* resigning to become founder and editor of the *World's Work,* and a member of the firm of Doubleday Page & Co.

Walter Hines Page was a son of the South. Born and reared to early manhood in North Carolina, he attended a Southern College and later a University situated in a city midway between the North and South, but typically Southern in the genius of its people and institutions.

Mr. Page's early days were spent in an era of sacrifice and seriousness which swept over a land smitten by civil war and struggling back into the field of national consciousness. His youth saw the grim horror of reconstruction. This experience left its impress upon the

man, for it may be truthfully said that Walter Hines Page spent his life in heroic endeavor to point out to the South where its weaknesses lay, and, by suggestion, by friendly advice, and untiring effort to point out its larger possibilities to the nation.

Most of Mr. Page's collected writings relate to the South, manifesting certain qualities that were distinctively Southern. His was a continuous interest in Southern development. However much his alert and receptive mind may have assimilated from his early experiences in the West, or from life in New England, or from his larger outlook upon the affairs of his time, there was ever recurrence to the land of his birth.

Because of some of his earlier writings, Mr. Page was portrayed (by those who did not know his real purpose) as one who was unmindful of the traditions of the land of his birth. They charged him with a lack of sympathy for the South and a lack of reverence for her sacred past. But he became a vital leader in every progressive movement for the upbuilding of the South.

Mr. Page had not forgotten the traditions of the South, therefore he fought hard and earnestly that out-worn traditions might not fetter his cherished land with the shackles of a buried past. He was not out of sympathy with the land of his birth, but he was out of sympathy with a sentimentalism which threatened the progress and the future of those he loved. He attacked with fearless determination all that tended to halt the onward surge of progress. Mr. Page's services to his native section were direct and practical. He played a leading role in the educational development of the South. He directed into proper channels large sums of money, and won by his friendly co-operation and support the lasting friendship of many Southern educators. He was a member of the General Education Board, of the Southern Education Board, and of the Rockefeller Commission. He was a member of the Country Life Commission and an active leader in the Co-operative Farm Demonstration Work, inaugurated by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, in whose opinion Mr. Page did more than any man of his generation to promote the welfare of the South. He was influenced by no other motive than the ardent desire to serve faithfully not only the land of his forebears but his country as a whole.

Mr. Page was born with a peculiar sense of social duty. All his historical, descriptive, and essay work reflected some economic or social or scientific ideal which he was trying to expound to his contemporaries. He strove earnestly to abolish ignorance and disease, and to promote community effort and social organization. The passion for service ran through his life like a silver thread. Mr. Page's mind was focussed

toward the future, and every hindrance stirred him with impatience. He was swept with the passion to see the States of the South go forward to a great destiny. Mr. Page loved the South.

Mr. Page possessed the charm and power of writing and speaking attractively and effectively. One of his colleagues has said that his letters are masterpieces of keen analysis. His weekly reports to his friend and superior, Woodrow Wilson, constitute a record of facts by an accurate observer, and, in the light of subsequent events, they indicate a marvelous gift of prescience in correctly foreseeing future events and results.

In his public addresses there was none of the guarded stiffness of expression which is supposed to characterize the professional diplomat. They were replete with wise thought, happy in phrase, often touched with humor, always genial and magnetic. They were constantly full of interest and inspiration, and eloquent in their earnestness. They made a profound impression upon all who heard them. Mr. Page spoke in many British cities and on many momentous occasions. He was regarded as one of the most impressive speakers in Great Britain. Though not endowed with the golden personality of Choate nor with the supreme literary gifts of Lowell, nor with the fortune of Reid, Ambassador Page was a better rounded and a more representative American than any of them. In the long and distinguished line of Ministers and Ambassadors who have represented our country at the premier post of American diplomacy, none played a more conspicuous and useful part than Walter Hines Page. Nor had any of his predecessors so difficult a situation to deal with.

To his diplomatic post he carried a preparation and equipment essential to the career of a successful Ambassador which few suspected he possessed. Difficult as are the duties of an Ambassador under ordinary circumstances, those which confronted Ambassador Page were such as to tax the keenest mind and the strongest frame. Mr. Page unexpectedly found himself hurled into a diplomatic post and within a year in a maelstrom of international politics. Yet he never made a false step. He possessed a matured philosophy and a ripened experience of life, which admirably fitted him for the great work upon which he entered.

One of the functions of an ambassador is to interpret, to the nation to which he is accredited, the people of his own land. For this Walter Hines Page was eminently qualified by his extensive knowledge of America. He knew the South because the South was the land of his birth. He knew the West for it was there he had gone as a journalist, and, endowed as he was with a highly developed power of observation

and interpretation he was well qualified to know the West. He knew the North and the East, for in the North and the East he had done his great work. He therefore knew America. He knew America geographically; he knew America politically; he knew American institutions, American life, American aspirations—and, knowing America, he was able to interpret America accurately to the people of Great Britain.

One of the first problems to confront Ambassador Page after he had assumed his post was that of the Panama Canal Tolls. It was a matter calling for infinite tact and diplomacy, as well as for honesty and candor. Party feeling ran high both in America and Great Britain, and every expression of the Ambassador was most carefully scrutinized.

Under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the British Government protested against the decision of the United States to exempt its coastwise traffic from the payment of tolls, declaring that exemption to be a violation of the neutrality treaty. The American Government had refused the request of Great Britain to submit the matter to the Hague, and President Taft just before leaving office proposed to submit it to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The matter of the Panama Canal Tolls was one of the first problems, therefore, to confront the Wilson Administration. In an address on the occasion of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress held at Mobile on October 27, 1913, in referring to the whole matter of Central and South America and their relations with the United States, President Wilson said: "States that are obliged to grant concessions to foreign capitalists are in the condition in which foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs, a condition always dangerous and apt to become intolerable."

The President had explained how, by the opening of the Panama Canal, the Latin American States had come on the main lines of commerce, and that they were thus very much nearer to the United States. Continuing, he said: "What these States are going to see, therefore, is emancipation from subordination to foreign enterprise."

As a result of President's Wilson speech serious apprehensions regarding the Monroe doctrine became widespread in financial circles in England. In the opinion of British bankers the President had given a new version to the Monroe Doctrine, and had outlined a new policy of the United States respecting foreign investments in Central and South American countries.

To the British this address of the new President appeared to be a criticism of England, and of Europe in general, for the policy of obtaining or seeking to obtain concessions to make loans in Central and

South American countries, and an intimation that by these measures Europe sought to obtain political control of a part of the American continent. They regarded it as a message having as its aim the restriction to American bankers of the whole American field of investment. On the occasion of an address at a dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on the evening of Wednesday, March 12, 1914, Ambassador Page referred to the President's speech of the fall preceding. As soon as this address was published in the United States, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, introduced a resolution in the Senate to investigate the Ambassador's reference to the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal Tolls. As a result Mr. Page submitted to Mr. Bryan the text of the ten-minute speech as he remembered it. Concerning the Monroe Doctrine Mr. Page had said:

"The Monroe Doctrine meant this when it was first formulated: The United States would object to any European Government taking more land in the New World. In those days the only way a foreign government could gain land was literally to go and take it. Now we have more refined methods of exploitation—there are other ways to take it. The United States would prefer that no European powers should gain more territory in the New World."

Concerning the Panama Canal Mr. Page had said:

"I will not say that we constructed the Panama Canal even for you. We built it for reasons of our own. But I will say that it adds to the pleasure of building that great work that you will profit by it. You will profit most by it; for you have the greatest carrying trade."

When this address was submitted to President Wilson he endorsed it.

It is generally admitted that Mr. Page exercised a very great influence in reversing the policy of the Taft Administration, and shaping the new policy of the Wilson Administration in respect to the Panama Tolls question.

It was but little more than a year after Mr. Page had begun his duties in London that Germany invaded Belgium. From the first, Ambassador Page perceived the real meaning of the war and the peril to those fundamental principles of freedom and justice for which the United States has stood throughout its life as a nation.

He had an unerring grasp of the real issues involved and of their significance to America. He exerted all his influence to convince the United States of the seriousness of the German menace, and he was one of the few Americans qualified by study and reflection to rise to the task confronting us. It was through his sympathetic spirit and the confidence and good will which he inspired that many of the vexa-

tious questions between the United States and Great Britain were removed and the peoples of the two countries united in common thought and action.

With the invasion of Belgium, and Great Britain's declaration of war upon Germany, Mr. Page's problems became exceedingly delicate and complex. Indeed, they were almost overwhelming, for Mr. Page had to represent in England the Powers that were at war with her. His duties became more exacting than had been those of any other Ambassador who had filled the post. He had the confidence of the British Government, and he exerted himself at all times to bring about the most cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. His friendship for Sir Edward Grey enabled these two great representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race to work for common ends, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, with an absolute certainty of each other's methods and motives, that bridged many a dangerous gap between their respective countries. Had Mr. Page been of mediocre or average ability it would have been a calamity for America, and eventually to the whole world.

Day by day our Ambassador was causing America to be honored by those who had not honored her and to be more highly honored by those who had. Walter Hines Page was a typical American, therefore it was given to him to labor more successfully than any other man of his time at the forging of a golden link between those countries whose mutual understanding and good will are supremely important to the welfare of the world today.

Mr. Page was confronted during those critical times with many difficult and controversial questions. He never forgot that he represented a neutral nation. He so conducted his affairs as to smooth away difficulties, to remain on friendliest terms with and to convince the British of his personal sympathy, although insisting strenuously on the point of view of his government.

Mr. Page's duties were infinite in variety and number, yet he performed them all with unfailing tact. He possessed the touch of genius which made him the accredited representative not only of a government to a government, but of a people to a people. He was called upon to represent not only the policies of his government, but the sentiments of the American people, and he did that upon every occasion. He displayed at all times the full consciousness of representing one hundred million people. He spoke as the voice of those people. Everything he said rang with Americanism. He expressed the views of America—not his own views. Those who heard him realized that they listened to the true spokesman of the American people.

He at all times kept his government informed of the policies of the Allied nations, and he labored within the bounds permitted to an Ambassalor to bring the policies of our government and the governments of the Allies into unison.

The patriotic services rendered by Mr. Page in those critical years, and the sacrificial impulse with which he gave himself to the work of his office, makes his career stand out in bold relief, and his name memorable among the famous Americans who have represented the United States at the Court of St. James.

America's desire to avert the conflict of the nations and to halt their onrush into barbaric slaughter was clearly manifest from the very beginning. Our Ambassadors in the belligerent countries were instructed to offer to the various belligerent governments our good offices in the event they should be acceptable or serve any useful purpose in the impending crisis.

It was in full accord with the character of the man, of his high concept of his duties, and the genius which had enabled him to secure the good will of the Government to which he was accredited that Ambassador Page had on the very day, and before he had received the Communication of the Secretary of State, informally requested Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform him if at any time or in any way the good offices of the United States could be used in the existing crisis for the preservation of peace.

At forty minutes past 1 A. M. on August 5, 1914, the following note was presented to Ambassador Page by the British Foreign Office:

"August 4, 1914.

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States representative and has the honor to inform his Excellency that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany."

On the same day President Wilson sent to the heads of the several belligerent states his offer of mediation. After presenting the President's note to King George, Mr. Page sent the following telegram to the United States Secretary of State:

"I have delivered directly to the King the message of the President. His Majesty expressed most earnestly his thanks and requested me to convey them to the President. He talked long and appreciatively, and he expressed the hope that an occasion would come when the President's offer of mediation might be accepted."

Ambassador Page, deeply conscious of our rights and our duties, and knowing the soul of America because he was the personification of

America, has left us for all time in the record of his messages the revelation of his high sense of public duty not only for the benefit of his own people, but for the benefit of civilization as a whole.

He felt instinctively the sinister purpose of the Imperial German Government. He was not blinded to the menace of German militarism and bureaucracy. He understood the propaganda and the duplicity of the German Emperor. He knew that the German Emperor's proposal of peace in those early days of the war would be essentially that of the conqueror, and that by misrepresentation and accusation he would seek to save himself, his throne, and his bureaucracy. He was eager to have America understand these things and to know that the German Emperor sought to influence American public opinion by every means in his power.

Mr. Page instinctively read the mood of the British and the firm character of their resolve. He perceived the universal condemnation of the German Government and its methods, and he realized that there was developing in the United Kingdom a grim determination not to allow to go unpunished the outrages and the crimes committed in the name of German "kultur." "Germany," said Sir Edward Grey to him, "has done a grievous and irreparable wrong to Belgium; and no peace can be concluded that will permit the continuance of or the recurrence of an armed brute power in Central Europe which violates treaties to make war and assaults the continuity of civilization. Terms of peace must provide for an end of militarism and reparation for ruined Belgium. There can be no permanent peace until the German Emperor and his system are utterly overthrown."

By November 6, 1914, Mr. Page had assumed charge of the affairs at London of the Imperial German Government, of Austria-Hungary, and of Turkey, at the express request of those governments made to our government. Already burdened with the affairs of his own government, hourly increasing in magnitude and scope, as American citizens in Great Britain came to realize the impending crisis, bending all his efforts to avert war if it were possible to do so honorably, working day and night in the interest of those who appealed to him by right of prior claim, there were thus added to the problems of our Ambassador at London the problems of the belligerents.

As soon as the impression obtained in London that war had been declared the Embassy was overrun with our citizens. The question of money was acute. Banks were closed, and those who had letters of credit were unable to cash them. The problem confronting Ambassador Page was one to tax the resources of even the strongest.

There were continuous conferences with the British Foreign Office, repeated calls on the representatives of the Central Powers, and details without number. The Department at Washington must be kept informed of every minute change of the impending crisis. Thousands of Americans surged into the Embassy, and the citizens of the withdrawing governments looked to the American Ambassador for help.

Mr. Page was everywhere. Overwhelmed with details, he nevertheless had time to listen to even the humblest. For the distressed there was a smile and a word of cheer which went far to soothe and sustain. Throughout those days of storm and frenzy he radiated a calm courage, contagious in its very nature, affecting all who came within his presence.

To the unprecedented situation Ambassador Page brought the American gift of organization. The Embassy was moved to more commodious quarters, the staff was enlarged and reorganized, and the work of relief begun. Patriotic Americans in London came to offer their services and their aid to those of their fellows who were destitute of food and shelter. With the help of the Ambassador they promptly instituted a relief organization remarkable for its scope and its efficiency. From their own resources they raised a fund large enough to relieve immediate distress and provide for the needy until help should come from Washington.

London became the center of American interests. From Holland, from France, from Germany, from Austria, from the Balkans, from Russia, and, indeed, from far-off Siberia, the tide of Americans tended in a constant stream to the Embassy at London. When word came that the warship *Tennessee* was leaving the United States with a supply of gold and a Commission of Relief, the Ambassador and his volunteers were already hard at work helping all who were in need. Mr. Page's note sent on this occasion is characteristic of the man. He said: "I have formed an advisory financial committee, and we are working in every way to reach cases of need at various places on the Continent. The Embassy staff, the voluntary assistants, and the voluntary relief committee are all working finely, effectively and cheerfully."

When rumors began to circulate that American citizens in Germany were in distress it was Mr. Page who suggested to the Imperial German Government that if it would place at the disposal of the American Ambassador at Berlin any reasonable sum of gold for the relief of distressed Americans in Germany, the Embassy at London would deposit a like amount to the credit of Germany wherever Germany would designate.

The demand, insistent and importunate, for transportation to the United States began as early as August 1st, and by the middle of

August was the issue of the hour. Ambassador Page was anxious to get our citizens out of Europe, and especially was he anxious to get them out of Germany. He sent many valuable suggestions to the Department at Washington, and because he enjoyed the supreme confidence of the Secretary of State, was given wide discretionary powers.

For the Departments at Washington Mr. Page summarized in briefest terms the needs of our citizens stranded in Europe, and the program we should adopt for their relief.

If we have seen Mr. Page during these harrassing days exemplifying in every respect the ideal Ambassador in the crisis caused by the sudden declaration of war; if we have seen him offering to the belligerents the good offices of his government; if we have seen him aiding those who were entrusted to his care, we must also behold him scrupulously upholding and protecting the rights of his Government. Never forgetting his responsibility as the representative of a neutral nation, difficult though his position was, and conducting with sincerity and painstaking care the affairs of the Central Powers entrusted to him, Mr. Page saw clearly the true conditions of affairs. He guarded jealously the rights of American citizens and was first to insist upon them and first to resent any attempt to deny or abrogate them.

He urged our Government to announce that it would not permit any interference with passenger ships of any nationality carrying American citizens home, and if necessary, to use our war vessels to convoy them. He felt that only in this way could we command the respect of mankind and the gratitude of our citizens. "If the sea is not made safe," he said, "for the many thousands of Americans stranded in Europe, immeasurable suffering will be forced upon them, to say nothing of the loss of property, perhaps even life, by reason of causes which we should resent as hostile to our theories of civilization."

As soon as the United States found that Great Britain would be involved in the war we knew it would extend to the open seas, and sooner or later we would be involved in controversies respecting our rights on the high seas.

Realizing that we had rights on the seas which must be respected, it was our duty to induce all the belligerents to restrict their naval warfare within prescribed zones.

Seventy-five thousand American travelers were aided in one way or another, and eight thousand were aided financially. Mr. Page and his staff worked day and night for seven weeks. Yet there were those of our citizens abroad who did not hesitate to complain against the Relief Commission and especially against the Ambassador. Nothing gave Mr. Page greater pain than to feel that there should be even

imaginary cause for complaint. Many of our citizens thought the Government had a vast fund for free distribution; still others thought they should be supported at Government expense until they should be able to leave for the United States. Many were impatient, some were selfish, and many were inconsiderate.

During the early days of the war more than four hundred people of German or Austro-Hungarian birth claiming the rights and privileges of American citizenship reached London each day from the Continent en route to the United States. As American citizens they were entitled to all the privileges and immunities our country had to confer upon them. There were hundreds of others who had never become citizens of the United States, and who could claim at best only temporary residence there, yet they too demanded the protection of the American Ambassador. They, indeed, were the most troublesome of all.

Mr. Page was forbidden by the regulations to grant to these people who had only certificates of departure, real passports to our country, and this became one of his most perplexing and delicate problems. In destitute cases they were given lodging, food, and steerage passage, but they were so numerous as to tax the resources of the Relief Committee. The Embassy swarmed with them. All this was but an incident—an additional problem, merely, to those which daily confronted the Ambassador. Day and night, and Sunday as well, the Ambassador and his staff remained at their post, and yet Mr. Page found time to smile, to encourage and to sympathize with those in distress.

Soon after the invasion of Belgian territory, Mr. Page in conjunction with Herbert C. Hoover, organized the International Commission for Relief in Belgium, and upon the recommendation of Mr. Page, Mr. Hoover was placed at the head of the Commission. It may be truly said that Mr. Page conceived the scheme and selected Mr. Hoover to carry it into effect.

It was through this organization, placed at the service of humanity, that the inhabitants of Belgium and Northern France were fed. There were nearly four million starving people in Belgium. Belgian children were on less than half normal rations, and many of them were dying of hunger. Mr. Page had the warmth of heart, the broad humanity, and the great love for his fellowman which made him peculiarly susceptible to human suffering. He was deeply affected by the plight of the destitute of Belgium, and he spent much time with Mr. Hoover in planning the work of the Commission for Relief. He gave himself whole-heartedly to this work for humanity until he was himself forced to surrender to his own sufferings. There were many times when the

very existence of the Commission was hanging in the balance, and due to Mr. Page's resourceful and tactful intervention it was saved.

As the representative in Great Britain of the Central Powers Ambassador Page was called on to look after their prisoners of war. These duties were not always pleasant. They were arduous duties, involving much detail and personal attention; they were delicate duties, involving the greatest tact. The first task was to secure the consent of Germany to exchange with Great Britain civilian subjects detained by the respective governments. This Mr. Page accomplished by the latter part of August, 1914, and for his services he was given the thanks of the British people.

As evidence of his work in caring for German interests, a single instance may be cited: On August 30, 1914, Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, advised Mr. Page that Admiral von Tirpitz' son had been captured in a naval engagement. Mr. Page sent to the Admiral through Ambassador Gerard the following message: "Your son has been saved and is not wounded."

Mr. Page understood the sinister intent of Germany's war lords and their disregard of the rules of war. He not only had no love for the enemies of civilization, but he longed to see the day when all the world would take up arms against them. But, however much his righteous indignation might condemn the authors of these outrages, his tender passion of sympathy was aroused and he sent the message to reassure the anxiety of a father for the safety of his son.

In accordance with Article XIV of the Annex to the Hague Convention, No. IV of October 18, 1907, the British Government instituted a Prisoners of War Information Bureau. From September 21st on Mr. Page became the channel through which the many communications concerning the prisoners of war of the belligerent powers were to pass.

After only a very short interval it fell to the lot of our Ambassadors in the various belligerent countries to inspect the prison camps in those countries to which they were respectively accredited.

The recriminations of the hostile governments concerning their prisoners of war resulted merely in adding to the problems of our Ambassadors, already overburdened as they were, with others more exacting and delicate. The bitterness between the opposing governments became daily more acute, and the German Government requested Mr. Page to visit personally the military prisoners and detention camps and to report upon them.

Even while our Ambassadors were conscientiously engaged in this work of mercy the German Government did not hesitate to accuse them of being pro-British. Generally, all who were not with the Germans

were accused of being against them. This attitude was a source of regret and righteous indignation to Mr. Page. In all matters pertaining to the subjects of the belligerents he felt that he had acted with as rigid neutrality as the Government at Washington itself. He had served the German Government and the Government of Austria-Hungary with the utmost efficiency. There were at least 20,000 prisoners of war in Great Britain, and for them Mr. Page had done everything possible under the circumstances.

The Allied governments pursued at first a wavering policy with regard to cotton, hesitating to arouse American resentment, but ultimately declared cotton contraband by a royal proclamation dated August 24, 1915. This at once aroused public opinion in America. Rumors were current that the British Government was trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with the neutral countries in order that she might capture such trade for the British Empire. These rumors were given all the more credence when it was pointed out that there was a British East India cotton crop of some 5,000,000 bales, and that the longer Great Britain could keep American cotton from going to Europe the better off she would be in East India. The impression became current that Italian and other neutral ships would transport this cotton from India to German and Austrian ports unmolested by Great Britain.

This procedure by Great Britain produced widespread irritation and dissatisfaction throughout our country, especially in the South, and it was felt that unless some radical change were effected the situation would present such difficulties as to make a solution impossible. It was the definite conviction throughout our country that American goods shipped in neutral vessels to neutral ports should not be interfered with.

It became imperative that Great Britain should understand the necessity for more considerate and liberal treatment of American trade, particularly cotton, oil, and meat products. Our government took the attitude that the general policy adopted by Great Britain of seizing American shipping on the mere presumption of enemy destination and in restricting our trade with neutral countries was unjustifiable under international law.

The situation at London was delicate indeed. It was expected of Ambassador Page that he should present these protests of his government and state clearly, explicitly and fully the case of the United States, and that while doing so he should maintain the most friendly relations possible under the circumstances.

While the British Government was trying to formulate a policy and at the time when public opinion in America was becoming more and

more acute, Ambassador Page was in continual communication with the British Foreign Office. While there was any hope of keeping cotton from the contraband list he labored diligently and earnestly, making most urgent representations, both formal and informal to the British Admiralty and Cabinet officers.

At one time there were more than 35 American vessels detained in British ports, and their owners were most importunate in their demands for the speedy release of these ships. The expense incurred by the delay was enormous, and owners and shippers were facing ruin. Ambassador Page brought these matters to the attention of Sir Edward Grey himself, often unofficially, and was ever urging speedy trial and immediate settlement with American owners for vessels and cargoes detained.

Informally and unofficially Mr. Page was able to bring to the attention of Sir Edward the political dangers that would arise from interference with our cotton trade. He explained the embarrassment in which the Administration would find itself should Great Britain persist in its contemplated plans, and the harmful effect this would have upon public feeling toward Great Britain in the United States. He impressed upon the British Government that interference with American cotton might mean utter ruin to our Southern States.

It must not be forgotten that the controversy between our government and the government of Great Britain was not without its influence upon our own people and the people of Great Britain, and on several occasions public feeling in both countries ran high. There was grave apprehension as to the future relations between the United States and Britain should there be further occasion for notes as vigorous in tone as several already submitted by our State Department.

At a time when the relations between the two countries were very delicate German agents loaded up the *Dacia* with cotton consigned either to Germany direct or to Germany through Holland. Everyone realized that this ship would prove a test case. After she left this side Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey chanced to discuss the case of the *Dacia* and her cargo. Sir Edward said that it was impossible for the British to allow the cotton to go through and that the ship would be seized and carried to a British port. "Sir Edward," said Mr. Page, "almost everybody knows the British Empire has a navy; it has had a great deal of advertisement of late. On the other hand the French Republic has a navy, but it has had very little advertisement." Sir Edward smiled and replied that he got the point and that if it would ease matters any he had no doubt that the Belgian Royal Yacht would

go out and get the *Dacia*. French destroyers did take the *Dacia*, and the matter was dropped. Thus was averted a very embarrassing situation.

On April 2, 1917, President Wilson, addressing the Congress, advised an immediate declaration of war against the Imperial German Government, and on April 6th Congress formally declared a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany. This news created tremendous enthusiasm among the Americans in London, and every one was eager for a grand parade. Mr. Page, however, had a deeper appreciation of the significance of our entry into the war, and at his instance the great event was celebrated in London not by tumult and shouting, but by a solemn service of prayer and dedication in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was a profoundly impressive ceremony. The great church was crowded to overflowing by a representative congregation of Americans and British. Mr. and Mrs. Page occupied the foremost pew on one side of the center aisle, and the King and Queen with the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers were seated in the pews opposite. American and British flags were displayed together in the chancel. The great band of the Welch Fusileers rendered in a most impressive manner the Star-Spangled Banner, the Battle Hymn of the Republic, and the British National Anthem. The services, a solemn and responsive ceremony of dedication and appeal to God, were conducted by the American Bishop Brent and the British Archbishop. It was an occasion that brought humility of mind and yet the strength of confidence to every heart.

Subsequently in an address at Leeds Mr. Page said: "The United States came into the war only when their wise and patient President could not do otherwise, and only when the people also had reached the limit of an honorable patience."

When America entered the war new duties were to come to Ambassador Page. It was he who helped forward that unprecedented unity of action which characterized America's co-belligerency. His judgment, his honesty, and his freedom from any thought of self supplied him in full measure with the delicate skill and steady nerve which the situation demanded. His official services were faultless and admirable.

Mr. Page knew that the war was a war for civilization and that it was to our interest not only to see the Allies win, but to see the Allies win as rapidly as possible, for Mr. Page saw the picture of devastation which was sweeping over Europe and the very dilapidated and terrible state into which the world was drifting.

From the very moment when he felt that a declaration of war by America could not longer be honorably deferred he began to urge

thorough preparation. His suggestions were invaluable. They were so numerous and so comprehensive as to extend to every detail of the problem. He gave to our government the benefit of the experience of all our Allies from the commencement of the war, and as one who for three years had been at the storm center of the conflict. These suggestions touched upon every aspect of the war activities and included the following: That the government prohibit American banks from transmitting funds or renewing credits to any of the nationals of the Central Powers; the establishment of an embargo on German and Austrian securities or balances held by American banks; the appointment of a controller of shipping, of wireless, and of censorship; the creation of a department for the co-ordination of technical and financial matters, and a department of munitions; the enactment of a conscription law; the laying of an embargo on goods destined to neutral ports but intended for ultimate enemy consumption; the execution of an intensive shipbuilding campaign; an increase in our merchant marine by the charter of neutral merchant ships; a reduction of coastwise shipping; prevention of competitive buying by the allied and associated governments as between themselves and as between them and the United States; the dispatching to London of an admiral, a general, financial experts, secret service experts, censors, and shipping experts for the purpose of establishing the necessary co-operation with the Allies in the various activities necessary to the prosecution of the war.

It was upon Ambassador Page's suggestion that our government sent Admiral Sims, then President of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, to London as the Naval representative of the United States.

It was Ambassador Page who suggested to our government that the British, and the French as well, were very anxious that we send a unit of regular United States troops to spend several days in London, to go on to Paris, and then to the British Front, thus giving the British and the French visible evidence of our hearty co-operation. Ambassador Page emphasized the moral and the inspiring effect of such a procedure, both military and political. In this he was given the hearty approval of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the French Minister of War.

Early in 1917 the German submarine warfare was no longer of doubtful portent. By April, 1917, the British Admiralty was forced to concede that Germany was winning the war, and at a rate that might mean the early surrender of the British Empire. The British Admiralty frankly admitted that it had no solution to offer.

The British no longer controlled the seas, even though the Grand Fleet successfully restrained the German battle squadron and kept it locked up in German harbors. It was Mr. Page who impressed upon our government the fact that the Allies needed our help far more than they were inclined to admit.

By April 26, 1917, Ambassador Page had relinquished control of the affairs of the Central Powers which had been entrusted to him at the outbreak of the war. America had entered the war in the cause of democracy.

It would be difficult to imagine a man more suitable by character, temperament and training for the premier post of American diplomacy in such a great crisis.

He was a disciple of the new school of diplomacy—of open, direct, and candid diplomacy, as distinguished from the old diplomacy of indirection and intrigue with its circuitous methods of obtaining results.

Mr. Page's relations with Sir Edward Grey were almost fraternal. Their sympathy was inspired by the same ideals. They had a hopeful outlook on life and humanity; they were filled with the milk of human kindness. They were both sincere and honest and hated sham and hypocrisy. Between these two eminent representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race there was a feeling of absolute confidence. Today Sir Edward, now Viscount Grey, Great Britain's Ambassador to the United States, is continuing on this side of the Atlantic the laudable effort to unite even more closely the two great branches of the English-speaking race, an undertaking so dear to the heart of Walter Hines Page and which he so auspiciously initiated and fostered during his diplomatic career in London.

Mr. Page's public work from almost the very beginning was in the path of the blazing world war. He was confronted with many new questions of much complexity and obscurity; he found stern work on his hands and he did it like the great American that he was. For the solution of the momentous problems he possessed the necessary qualities in ample measure and he applied them with signal success. His interpretations of the wishes of his government were superb and he merited and received the highest approval of the Department of State. He was at the storm center of the great conflict, and he felt the heart-throbs of the men who were directing the great business. From the very beginning of his mission he displayed the highest merit an envoy can have—he inspired confidence. His perfect sincerity, his frankness, and the friendly relations he was able to establish with Lord Grey and Mr. Balfour were never for a moment clouded, though there were times

during our neutrality when his demands upon them in behalf of his government's rights were firm and even severe.

Furthermore, Mr. Page had the practical good sense which enabled him to see things in their true perspective. Those who knew his love of right and justice could not doubt the nature of his personal feelings regarding the main issue of the war, but his personal sentiments never affected the correctness of his official attitude. His duty was to represent his own government, stating and maintaining its views courageously, and that duty was discharged fearlessly, with sound judgment and infinite tact.

By the British people Mr. Page was genuinely loved and respected. Rarely has there been a foreigner in London for whom Londoners had a warmer feeling. His knowledge of English history and institutions, and a subtle sympathy of race instinct convinced the British of his sympathy and sincerity.

Nothing throughout all his years of service was so near to his heart as the creation of perfect sympathy and c-operation between Great Britain and America, and to this task he untiringly devoted himself. He understood the English mind and English usages as well. He saw what were the essentials on which British and American policy could agree and the direction which both peoples might travel in mutual accord.

His reception by the Scotch was marked by the most cordial hospitality and the heartiest fellow feeling, both in official and university circles.

He was awarded honorary degrees at Glasgow, at Sheffield, at Cambridge, and at several other universities. At the tercentenary anniversary of Shakespeare's death, celebrated by the Shakespeare Society, Mr. Page was among the speakers. He spoke briefly, but he introduced a note of fine simplicity and directness that had an immediate effect. His voice was clear and strong, his manner full of dignity, and his sentences were of a style that strongly recalled that of Lincoln's public speeches. Americans who were present were thrilled to see how splendidly Mr. Page sustained the traditions of his post, where so many fine and eloquent representatives had preceded him. The evidence of strong and high character was very marked in him, in his appearance, his manner, his pleasant and resonant voice, and in the lofty vein in which he gave his short statement of his views of the significance of Shakespeare's work and place in history. One of his best-liked treasures was a beautiful folio edition of Shakespeare's Works presented at the time of his election as a member of the Society.

On the occasion when he was offered the Grand Cross of Knight Commander of the Bath he refused in a most gracious manner, and gave as a reason for his refusal the following: "I am going back to a very plain, simple people, and they won't understand my coming back wearing this gorgeous decoration from the King of England."

Thus he displayed quietly yet eloquently his belief in that sturdy democracy of America—which quality has steadily grown into a national characteristic. He believed in the common man—in his capacity to govern himself and to achieve; and in this respect he was truly democratic. He wrought ceaselessly to help the common man and to bring him through the adjuncts of education and health, to the position where he could help himself. Mr. Page's faith in the capacity of the common man was inspired by his tremendous sympathy, by his practical experience, and by his profound knowledge of the common man. Of his profound belief in the plain citizen Mr. Page's own words afford the clearest exposition. Said he:

"A community is not rich because it contains a few rich men; it is not intelligent because it contains a few men of learning, it is not healthful because it contains a few strong men, nor is it of good morals because it contains good women—if the rest of the population also be not well to do or intelligent, or healthful, or of good morals."

His creed of the common man expresses the whole concept of twentieth century idealism:

"I believe in the full training of both the hands and the mind of every child born of woman.

"I believe that by the right training of men we add to the wealth of the world.

"I believe in the perpetual regeneration of society, in the immortality of democracy, and in growth everlasting."

Mr. Page's manner was at all times simple, kind, and of such charming grace that he easily won the good will and the warm friendship of all who came in contact with him. He was a modest, agreeable, democratic gentleman. His colleagues held him in highest esteem; his subordinates loved him for his democratic spirit. He showed the same kind consideration and cordiality to the humblest subordinate in his office as to titled lords.

At the Embassy Mr. and Mrs. Page put into practice the best traditions of American hospitality. Mrs. Page was at home every Thursday afternoon, and to the Embassy came not only all the American officers stationed in or nearby London, but British officers and statesmen as well. The Embassy was the meeting place for Americans, and on Sundays, afternoon and evening, assembled there were the most represen-

tative men and women of London. Red Cross units and similar organizations passing through London were always given a most cordial welcome by Mr. and Mrs. Page; and on the occasions when London was visited by General Pershing, by Admiral Sims, Secretary Baker, and other distinguished Americans, there could be seen in the Ambassador's drawing room Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, General Smutz, and, indeed, most of the members of the British War Cabinet, as well as the ranking officers of the British Army and Navy.

Mr. Page's natural dignity and his kindness, coupled with the graciousness and amiability of Mrs. Page, made the American Embassy one of the most pleasant and popular homes in London. They diffused an atmosphere of simple and unaffected friendliness, which English visitors find in the best society of America. Mr. Page's home was an American home, truly representative of the best features of American life. It was said by the British officers that the best thing in London was Sunday night at the Pages, when you could talk to the Ambassador and Mrs. Page for three hours at a stretch.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Page encouraged the establishment of large American hospitals in England. Women of American birth and holding high position in London, sought and received the Ambassador's and Mrs. Page's heartiest co-operation in the establishment and management of the hospitals and similar enterprises of vital assistance to the Allied cause.

Among the ladies attached to the Embassy, Mrs. Page organized an efficient working force for the preparation of bandages and other Red Cross supplies, meeting regularly at the Ambassador's residence.

Walter Hines Page has become one of the heroic figures of the greatest crisis in the history of the world. By his wisdom and his earnestness of purpose, he set an example of devotion to high and pure ideals. The years of unrelaxing strain wore him out. It was a tragedy to see his health gradually give way under the strain. During the early part of 1918, a friend spent a week-end at Sandwich on the Channel with Mr. Page. A great battle was raging across the Channel. From time to time he could hear the sound of the guns. He was pale and sick. As the big guns thundered away, he said: "Do you hear those guns? They are settling the great question as to whether right and justice shall prevail over wrong and oppression. While the situation looks dark, nevertheless I have an abiding faith that God will see to it that the forces of right will triumph." His spirit was bent upon the effort to remain at his post until the achievement of the great task. Victory and defeat were now trembling in the balance. He would not let go though his friends were urging him to protect his health. Mr.

Page went to London weighing two hundred pounds; he left there weighing one hundred and twenty. The strain affected first his digestion. He grew thinner and thinner, and, worn down, his digestion gone, it finally became impossible for him to sleep. His breathing became so difficult that he was forced to sit up in bed. Yet he never lost his courage, his courtesy, or his poise.

When he was presented by the American Chamber of Commerce in London with a beautiful ink stand he was too ill to receive in person the committee that presented it. His eyes were so inflamed he could hardly see; yet he wrote a letter of appreciation with his own hands, and with his eyes closed.

At last his health became so seriously affected that he felt that his usefulness as an official was impaired, and so he resigned his post on April 28, 1918, and soon thereafter returned to the United States. Broken in health yet still courageous and active in spirit, he sought by rest and medical skill to win back some of the energy spent in his service to his country and to humanity. But it was not possible. Overwork and disease are factors to which the most indomitable soul must finally yield and Walter Hines Page was no exception. On December 22nd, 1918, he died. When he became aware of his approaching end one of his last requests was that his body be carried to the sandhills of Moore County, North Carolina, and placed in Bethesda Churchyard, there to rest beside his own people. He lost his life in the great tragedy that was being enacted, but he lived long enough to see the great cause which was so near to his heart, triumph completely.

The tributes of the press and of prominent men were as sincere as they were profuse. Of him Secretary of State Lansing, with whom Mr. Page was officially associated from March, 1914, until his death, says:

"His frankness and honesty, his abounding optimism, his sense of humor, his sympathy and intellect, all combined to make him a captivating man. We must apply to him the high praise of saying that he was genuine. Neither affectation, nor posing, nor vanity, nor pretense entered into his make-up. Of course the overwhelming interest in his career in London pertains to the conduct of his mission after the world went to war and especially after we were swept into the war. His position was one of great delicacy and responsibility. The foreign policy of the United States must be shaped and managed in Washington and must be absolutely in the keeping of the home Government, and an Ambassador to a belligerent power must so conduct himself as to retain the friendship of the belligerent while he leaves the administration unembarrassed by his acts. Mr. Page seemed to understand the administration's policy intuitively, and while he maintained cordial relations with the British Government, he left his Department with a free hand to deal with the numerous questions which arose between the two countries as the war progressed.

"I cannot speak adequately here of Mr. Page's management of the innumerable questions which confronted him from August, 1914, until he was stricken at the post of duty four years later. The whole business was without precedent in its importance, its volume and its ramifications. A comprehension of it must await the publication of the history of the World War as the records of the Department of State reveal it. I can only say that Mr. Page's record in this extraordinary crisis was one of which all Americans should feel honored to commemorate. Our mission to England has been notable in the distinguished men to whom it has been entrusted. The list includes the three Adamses, John, his son, John Quincy, and his grandson, Charles Francis; the two historians, Bancroft and Motley; Lowell, Bayard, Phelps, Hay and Choate, and not least in the list must be added the name of Walter Hines Page."

His beloved friend, Woodrow Wilson, who heartily reciprocated his confidence and affection, said of him:

"He crowned a life of active usefulness by rendering his country a service of unusual distinction and deserves to be held in the affectionate memory of his fellow countrymen. In a time of exceeding difficulty he acquitted himself with discretion, unwavering fidelity and admirable intelligence."

In speaking of Mr. Page, Lord Reading, Britain's recent Ambassador to the United States, said: "There will be another golden chapter in the history of American co-operation for justice and the liberty of the world—and that chapter will be entitled 'Walter Hines Page.'"

Sir Edward (now Viscount) Grey, the present British Ambassador to the United States and Mr. Page were intimately associated personally and in their official capacities. In answer to my request for his estimate of Mr. Page, Lord Grey said:

"When Mr. Walter Hines Page came to London as ambassador his name was less known in England than that of the many distinguished men who had preceded him. The list of ambassadors who have come from the United States to London and whose names are already distinguished in the world of literature or politics is a long one. They have been very generally appreciated and admired, and the names of some of them are household words in England still, but no one made a deeper impression on us than Mr. Page. This was in part due no doubt to the fact that while he was Ambassador the great world crisis occurred and the country was so strongly moved that it was ready to be deeply impressed, but it was due also to Mr. Page's personal character. Strength of character is felt in a great crisis, and perhaps it is developed by it in a way that is not possible in more commonplace times. The thing that made itself felt in Mr. Page was the strength and depth of his moral feeling. He knew but one standard, by which he formed every opinion, by which he tried every action, by which he judged the merits of men and events. It was the simple clear standard of right and wrong. It was impossible to transact business

with him except on this high plane. He lived on it himself and those with whom he dealt if they were not already on it had to get there in order to come in touch with him. There are no doubt in the world men who prefer lower planes of thought and action, but the majority of men prefer the higher and when they meet a man who makes them feel without hesitation or shadow of doubt that he lives there and only there, they are glad to meet him on his own high ground. This was the quality that Mr. Page possessed in a very high degree, which made it a satisfaction to transact business with him and a delight to talk with him. One could not be in his company without being the better for it and coming away strengthened and refreshed.

"From the first moment of the war he made up his mind that right was on the side of the Allies and wrong was on the side of the Central Powers. He carried out faithfully the policy of neutrality as instructed by his Government as long as that was the policy of the United States, but he left no one in doubt about his own personal opinion of the merits of the war and he expressed a faith in what the opinion of his countrymen would be, when they realized the issues, which never wavered. He believed in the public opinion of the United States and in its capacity for idealism. It was really an article of faith with him, and the unqualified way in which he expressed it was a fine tribute to his country and his nation.

"During the first two years of the war some people may have doubted whether Mr. Page's estimate of public opinion in the United States was not too sanguine, whether it did not arise not so much from knowledge as from that intense belief that his fellow-countrymen must share in his own feelings, which is characteristic of a great patriot. But when the United States came into the war the spirit which swept over the whole country, the height of idealism to which the nation rose, showed that Mr. Page was right, his faith justified and his knowledge true.

"It was a privilege to be associated with him, either in private life or in official work, and I cherish his memory with honor, with gratitude and with affection."

Such in outline is the record of the first North Carolinian to sit at the Court of St. James. Author, scholar, diplomat, and world statesman though he was, one cannot say that education, environment and travel were the decisive factors in the development of such a character. A sturdy ancestry and a youth strengthened by wholesome Christian influences amid an atmosphere of rural simplicity, were the great forces that shaped his life; and in this the State of North Carolina shares with the Nation the honor of rearing and developing a citizen worthy to be called a patriot of the highest type.

It is fitting, therefore, that this Society should honor his memory. He was a true North Carolina product—a son of her hills and clear air, who went out in the world carrying with him his native talents and who returned bearing them increased an hundred fold. He left his native State with clear ideals of sacrifice and service; he came back with a body broken, but with a spirit vibrant and unbroken.

In chaotic times such as these, when the Nation is trying desperately to become adjusted to new and changed conditions, and when the whole world seems to be in a state of economic and political delirium, all that is needed is the application of that pure Americanism exemplified in the life and character of Walter Hines Page. He inherited the American spirit. Born and reared in a State the population of which is ninety-nine and seven-tenths per cent native American, it was but natural that he should have adhered rigidly to democratic principles throughout his career; and it was but natural that pure, unaffected Americanism should become the stiffening fabric of his character. North Carolina put into her son the best she had in principles of right and wrong, of patriotism and service; and he went out and became a world exponent of those principles. North Carolina gave him the best there was in Americanism; he lived it in his daily life and gave it to the world and the world is better by his having lived in it.

Contributions of North Carolina Women to the World War

By Archibald Henderson
University of North Carolina

When the Secretary of War called upon the women of America to do their part in winning the war, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw asked Mr. Baker what he expected the woman's committee to do. "We want you to co-ordinate the woman's work of the United States," said Mr. Baker, "all the war work of the women, so that they will not duplicate, they will not overlap and they will co-operate in carrying out every requirement of the government." Perhaps Mr. Baker feared that it would be impossible to get women to co-operate; so Dr. Shaw promptly replied:

"Mr. Secretary, you seem to think that the women will not co-operate; that is because you have been dealing with men. If you will give them an object big enough and put back of them an incentive strong enough, you will find that the women of this country will co-operate, Mr. Secretary."

Today it is recognized, not only that the women fully maintained their pledge of co-operation from the war's beginning to its end, but also, as Dr. Shaw says, none too strongly, that the war could never have been won if it had not been for the work of the women. Certainly it is true that the women of this country suffered no such hardships, bore no such burdens, as were imposed by dire necessity upon the women of many other countries. But their readiness to serve to any extent was absolute; and within the limits of the situation, they gave themselves fully and without stint. The massed effort of many millions of women, energies bent to a single aim, is without parallel in history; and the extent and magnitude of that effort, ever growing in volume and intensity, were curtailed only by the comparative brevity of the war's duration.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was designated by the President as Chairman of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; and of the seventy-five presidents of the largest women's organizations in the United States was formed the Advisory Committee of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. This Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, was then organized in every State in the Union under the direction of the National Woman's Committee. The plan proposed and carried out was "to co-ordinate women's organizations and their working forces, in order to enlist at once the greatest possible number in the service which the national crisis demanded, and to supply a new and direct channel of communication and co-operation

between the women and the departments of the United States Government." The fundamental idea was that this organization was to be a clearing house for all women's war work, and not a new organization meeting in competition with other organizations.

The leader in this work in North Carolina was Mrs. Laura Holmes Reilley, of Charlotte, second vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (National), who, on May 28, 1917, received a commission from the Governor of North Carolina, appointing her a member of the State Council of Defense. She was shortly afterwards designated Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; and was the intermediary for maintaining the closest and most friendly relations between the State Council and the Woman's Committee, herself being, with the exception of chairman and secretary, the only member present at all the meetings of the State Council. The work was mapped out on large and constructive lines, the division of the organization being effected by counties and Congressional Districts, and the mere enumeration of the departments indicates the magnitude and comprehensiveness of the services rendered, covering, as they did, almost every phase of social service.

The foremost function of the Woman's Committee, it must be made plain, was local, co-ordinative and directive. Forces were set in motion in countless directions and through innumerable channels for carrying on the various phases of patriotic endeavor, and these forces made themselves powerfully felt in every corner of the State. During the first thirteen months of its work 11,358 North Carolina women formally registered for service, in consequence of which many government positions were filled and many women put in touch with the proper authorities for specific war work. North Carolina's slogan in food production was "A Garden for Every Home the Year Around"; and the food production of the State was immensely stimulated through this and other powerful agencies, being four times greater in 1917-18 than in the year preceding. The work in food administration was so vital and integral a factor in war work in this state that I shall speak of it later in greater detail. In all their work the devoted women "sanctified the daily duties by the spirit of sacrifice and of patriotism." In these organizations throughout the nation ten million women concentrated their fruitful energies upon the labor asked for by the Government, which went far to bring victory to our arms.

There was fortunately already in existence an organization which furnished the readiest outlet and avenue for woman's sacrificial and maternal ministration to crusading and suffering humanity. This was that noble and consecrated band, the American National Red Cross,

which, judged by its realities no less than by its ideals, truly deserves to be called sublime. With perfect fitness it has been called "the greatest mother in the world," seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspeakable pain." From Belgium and from France went up one of the most poignant appeals to which a stricken world has ever lent ear. It is estimated that 1,250,000 people in Belgium and France alone were driven from their homes by the German invasion. During the height of our own struggle, ten million human beings looked to us for sustenance and for raiment—helplessly hemmed in behind the bristling wall of German bayonets. Is it any wonder, then—though wonder indeed it be!—that with this clamant appeal added to the urgent call of our own great needs, the membership of the National Red Cross leaped within fifteen months from less than a half million (486,194) to more than twenty millions (20,468,103), with the additional membership of eight millions in the Junior Red Cross. Of refugee garments, hospital supplies and garments, knitted articles and surgical dressings, the American Red Cross furnished during the war to the value of upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, and the American people, through this channel, gave in money and materials for the world's relief upwards of 350 millions of dollars.

The Southern division of this great organization, including women of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, contributed a mighty share in the total result—producing more than ten million articles (10,390,796), valued at a total of considerably more than three million dollars (3,187,233). In this connection I wish to stress the impressive demonstration, at once of women's efficient canvassing and of North Carolina's patriotism, afforded by the Second Red Cross War Fund Drive (1918)—North Carolina's quota being $608,500, and her total collections $1,135,621.39—practically double the amount. The official report which has recently reached me from the Southern Division, Atlanta, includes every finished article made and sent to this division from North Carolina, and numbers a total of 2,339,907 articles.

Figures, I must confess, have always had a certain fascination for me. But when I think of what these figures represent of hardship gladly suffered, of sacrifice willingly made, they become symbolic with the vitality of human greatness.

Everywhere throughout North Carolina women found an outlet for patriotic service through Red Cross organizations to the number of 140 Chapters, 360 Branches, and 250 Auxiliaries. These raised the total sum of $2,052,800.94—including the amounts raised in the First ($318,606.47) and Second ($1,135,621.39) Red Cross Drives, and the amount

other than War Funds collected ($598,573.08). No less patriotic was the Junior Red Cross, with its 210 Auxiliaries and 41,667 members in North Carolina, for in addition to many other articles and funds supplied and services rendered, it contributed a total of 10,229 articles for hospitals and for soldiers' and sailors' wear.

One of the most valuable services performed by these chapters, because of the immediate needs and far-reaching results, was the work of the Home Service Sections, which were organized by well-nigh every chapter in the State. Only twelve of the chapters had trained workers; the remainder had untrained, volunteer workers. How many a sick or disabled soldier, how many a despairing wife, how many a destitute family were aided by these angels of mercy! Cut these figures and they will bleed: between October 1, 1917, and August 1, 1919, 22,599 families in North Carolina have been assisted by Home Service Sections in various ways, and $29,309.47 has been given or loaned in money relief to these families.

And how shall I find words to tell the romantic story of the Canteen Service in North Carolina during the Great War! Where all towns were ready and willing it seems invidious to mention those specifically set down in the official report because of their relation to lines of traffic. In North Carolina, with some 800 workers engaged, a million men were served. But if I have hitherto deluged you with figures I shall spare you now a catalog of the tens of thousands of gallons of coffee, hundreds of thousands of sandwiches, iced drinks, slices of cake, packets of candy, and bundles of fruits—not to mention the millions of cigarettes—with which the doughboys were deluged, to the delight of their hearts and the gratification of their palates.

If time permitted I would gladly say something of the devoted work of the individual chapters of the Red Cross in the State. A word only of this chapter or that is possible; but the patriotism, devotion and service of all were alike, and, alike, unquestioned. Lieutenant House will eventually narrate the full story and give due credit to each and all. Permit me to say, however, that the canteen work of the Raleigh chapter was probably without a parallel in North Carolina; for up to July 1, 1919, the Raleigh Canteen served 255,000 American soldiers. The devoted work of these women—in snow and ice, heat and cold, at noon and at midnight—under the leadership of Mrs. J. J. Bernard, is now a part of North Carolina's history; and thousands of soldiers will never forget the cheer, the comfort and the sympathy which they dispensed. I cannot refrain from paying tribute in passing to the indefatigable labors and crusading enthusiasm of the president of this great chapter, Mrs. William B. Grimes.

The campaign for contributions by tobacco growers, engineered by such chapters as Goldsboro, Reidsville and Pitt County, for example—each tobacco grower being asked to contribute a pile of his crop—were particularly characteristic of this section, as was also the campaign for cotton which was carried out successfully by the Cleveland County chapter. And I cannot leave unmentioned the letter (24 Rue Borghese, Neuilly, February 12, 1916) written by King Albert's sister, Henriette, Duchess of Vendome, to some ladies of Tryon, thanking them "for the splendid gifts you have so generously sent, and we all express our warmest, most heartfelt thanks to the 'Florence Nightingale Band.' Your charity is helping us to tend our poor men—all *'grands blessés.'* May God bless and reward you for the good and generous help sent to our dear and valiant men." If time permitted I would gladly tell of the memorable war work of the women's colleges in North Carolina—of the State Normal College, the recognized leader among North Carolina colleges in organizing and stimulating women's war work, through which more than 400 women passed on their way into government service; of the many women's colleges of Raleigh which were among the foremost in their pledge and their performance; of the Greensboro College for Women, Salem Academy and College, and many others, too numerous to enumerate.

Certain features of the work accomplished by the women of North Carolina are so conspicuous, indeed I may almost say spectacular, in value and efficiency, that I feel impelled to speak of them in some detail. I have already spoken of the Red Cross War Fund Drives; but paramount even to these in importance were the great Drives for Liberty Loans and the Fifth, the Victory Loan, imperatively needed for carrying on the work of the government itself and supplying the very sinews of war. The National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, created by the Secretary of the Treasury, began its business as the first and only executive committee of women in the Government of the United States. The organization was not effected in time to do active work in the First Liberty Loan Drive; but by the time the Second Liberty Loan Drive was launched North Carolina was ready to stand side by side with other States to do her part. Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, was State Chairman during the Second Liberty Loan Campaign; and upon her resignation immediately thereafter, Mrs. R. H. Latham, of Winston-Salem, was appointed to undertake the heavy task. Mrs. Latham held the chairmanship through the Third and Fourth Drives, after which she was compelled to resign because of overtaxed eyesight. Mrs. John A. Long, of Kinston, succeeded Mrs. Latham and served

through the Victory Loan Drive. The figures which follow are eloquent of the spirit of North Carolina and of the devoted labors of her women to aid the goverment to full extent of their powers.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Total Number of Subscribers	4,228
Total Amount Subscribed	$4,846,900

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Total Amount Subscribed	$7,887,750
Amount Subscribed by Women	$823,100

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Total Quota	$39,900,000
Amount Subscribed Through Women	$14,129,300

being 35 per cent of the whole.

FIFTH, OR VICTORY LOAN

Total Number of Bonds Sold	9,281
Total Amount Subscribed	$7,576,500

No figures, however impressive, can tell the truly thrilling and touching story of this splendid outburst of patriotic fervor. I, personally, have known a farmer of small means, ordinarily saving to miserliness, go to the bank with face positively lit as by an inner flame and cheerfully borrow a thousand dollars on his little farm to invest in War Savings Stamps. Mrs. Long tells me of an old woman who joyously invested her entire life-time savings in a hundred-dollar bond, buying it with a thousand dimes unearthed from an old jug buried beneath the floor of her little cottage. While it is true that the women were not especially organized in the War Savings Campaigns, we all know that they did magnificent local work in personal canvass and in giving inspiration to the general movement. Says Mr. F. H. Fries, State Director, War Savings Campaign: "To the women of North Carolina acknowledgement must be made for their most excellent service to the War Savings Cause. Club women, school teachers, home demonstration agents, housewives—they all fell into the work heart and body. Mrs. Clarence Johnson, President of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, was constantly promoting War Savings. A large majority of the War Savings societies was organized by women. Thrift gardens were the special care of country women. During the June Drive a colored woman in Warren County, a school teacher, by herself

secured $1,500 in pledges. Without the women's aid the War Savings record of North Carolina would be far short of what it is."

A conspicuous and remarkable feature of the work of North Carolina women in the Great War, indicative of the type of service women are most particularly qualified to render, was their participation in War Camp Community Service. Its bases were sound and permanent, for peace as well as for war; and were solidly laid by organizations fundamentally concerned in play, outdoor and recreational activities for the American youth. The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities summoned the Playground and Recreation Association of America to develop and organize social and recreational resources in the neighborhood of training camps (May 9, 1917); and from this action sprang the incomparable War Camp Community Service. As Miss Margaret Berry, an efficient laborer in this service, well says: "The insignia of the organization, the Red Circle, soon became to the service men of the army and navy as the beacon light to the mariner, and the War Camp Community Service slogan 'Surround the Camp with Hospitality,' was literally enacted in more than 600 American communities." The national budget for the year ending October 31, 1919, was $15,000,000; and in the 300 or more Red Circle club houses, some 2,500,000 uniformed men were provided with sleeping accommodations in 1918 alone.

In North Carolina, perhaps the most extraordinary, prolonged and unceasing efforts to entertain the soldiers and to surround them with the influences of home, were made at Charlotte, the city nearest Camp Greene, which had during its existence numbers of soldiers ranging from two thousand to sixty thousand. During the late autumn of 1917, for example, the ladies of Charlotte entertained repeatedly at home meals on Sundays between 3,000 and 4,000 soldiers from Camp Greene. But equally devoted and faithful work was done at Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville and Southport, though on a somewhat lesser scale because of smaller bodies of soldiers encamped nearby; and the work of the women of Asheville was of a peculiarly memorable type, especially in the form of ministrations and gifts to the sick soldiers at Kenilworth, and other rest and recuperative locations. The W. C. C. S. at Raleigh, Charlotte and elsewhere were along similar lines—various forms of entertainment afforded the soldiers: concerts, movies, dances, the hospitality of city clubs, city churches and Red Circle Clubs supplying libraries of books and magazines to the soldiers, and in general throwing around the boys in the camps the home atmosphere of fireside, friendship and innocent enjoyment. In this brief survey I regret that space does not permit me to take account of innumerable individual and cor-

porate acts of hospitality, such as the gifts of the ladies of Statesville to Camp Greene, the work of the women through the churches, notably the memorable work at the Church of the Good Shepherd, "first to provide for Camp Polk, last to stop." Particular record should be made of the fine work of Miss Mary F. De Vane as Director for North Carolina of the American Library Association. In addition to one thousand dollars in money raised for the purchase of books, twenty-five thousand volumes were collected and distributed to the soldiers and sailors in this country and abroad. It was "a wonderful collection of beautiful books and a credit to the State."

Mr. Herbert Hoover asserted again and again, "Food will win the war." The story of the able work of the Food Administrator is a familiar one to all of us; and in the Home Demonstration work and Girls' Clubs, Mrs. Jane McKimmon has attracted the admiring eyes of the nation to this State. Mrs. Maude Radford Warren's glowing account of that work, which appeared in *The Country Gentleman,* must speak in lieu of any extended account of my own. The magnitude of Mrs. McKimmon's labors is evidenced by her report for 1918, during which year 8,807 food demonstrations were given and 8,250 meetings held, with an attendance of 826,283 people. In the organized clubs 16,663 women and girls did intensive conservation work, and as additional club workers there were 4,744 colored women organized in twenty counties. Exclusive of the unprecedented amount of work in the conserving of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruit, carried on by the canning clubs, there were 132 community canneries in operation in 1918, with an approximate output of 357,688 cans; and during the same year a total of 228,903 pounds of fruit and vegetables dried is reported. I must leave to others to tell the stirring stories of home demonstration work in the mill villages, the work among the colored people, the perennial campaign for gardens. Of all the figures at my disposal perhaps the most impressive and significant are these, for the year 1917, when sixty counties had been organized:

Number girls reporting	14,382
Number cans	8,778,262
Value of products	$2,179,262
Total cost	$544,843
Total profits	$1,634,519

Mention deserves to be made of the devoted work of the North Carolina women who served as County and City Food Administrators; and I have particularly in mind Mrs. Chamberlain for Wake, Miss Walker for Scotland, and Mrs. Young for Winston-Salem.

Another band of splendid workers who rendered valiant service at home and abroad was the Young Woman's Christian Association, so enthusiastically sponsored and energetically aided in its work by Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Of knowledge and pride to every North Carolinian was the honor paid to Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett in being chosen one of the commissioners sent by the Y. W. C. A. to Europe to study at "The Front," the needs and problems of the people during reconstruction. Upon her return Mrs. Bickett made forceful speeches in many parts of the State, pushing with extreme activity and vigor the work of the Y. W. C. A. in North Carolina.

In connection with women's work during the war I must not forget to mention their business and executive work, as illustrated, for example, by Miss Harriet Berry, of Chapel Hill, who during the two years' absence of Col. Joseph H. Pratt in the army, was acting head of the North Carolina Geological Survey, Secretary of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, chairman for women in Orange County for the four Liberty Loans, and Chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, North Carolina Council of Defense.

It is too soon for me, or for anyone, to paint in true colors or give in even measurable exactitude, any account which would do justice to the blessed and merciful work of the nurses who labored in the camps and hospitals, here or abroad, who went forward into the deadly danger zones, and with the calmness of beings from some higher realm performed their services of beneficence, their errands of mercy, to the accompaniment of the cannon's roar. Up to October 1, 1918, the A. R. C. alone enrolled during the war more than 30,000 nurses, and more than 400 served in England, France, Italy, Russia, Greece and Palestine.

Many nurses went into national service from this state; their names will forever constitute an especial roll of honor. Two medical units of special service and distinction went from this state, one under Dr. Addison Brenizer, of Charlotte, and the other under Dr. John Wesley Long, of Greensboro. An excerpt from the account of Base Hospital No. 65, kindly supplied me by Dr. Long, Lieut. Col. M. C., U. S. A. (Ret.), will give a vivid picture of this splendid type of service:

"Base Hospital No. 65 was organized by the writer, with the assistance of some other medical men under authority granted directly by the Surgeon General of the United States Army. One of the requirements specified by the War Department was that the personnel be secured from North Carolina. Whereupon we enlisted 32 medical officers, 203 enlisted men, and 100 nurses. It required unremitting work for many months. Ninety per cent of the nurses were North Carolinians, a few for certain reasons having been secured from elsewhere. They were all mobilized at one of the nurses' bases in

New York City. They were then sent in a body to France where they joined Base Hospital 65 at Kerhuon, near Brest, where it remained from early in September, 1918, to August, 1919.

"The work accomplished by this unit, an important part of which was the work done by the nurses, has gone down in the history of the War Department as one of unexcelled value. The Hospital handled over 40,000 patients.

"Directly after the unit reached its location and before it was possible to get things in working order because of the lack of conveniences, 2,200 desperately sick patients from the transports were sent to this hospital. At this time there were no electric lights, only ordinary oil hand-lanterns and flashlights were available. There were no walks between the buildings, of which there were over one hundred. The nurses had to wear rubber boots and wade through rain and slush. Remember that Secretary Baker said that it rained at Brest 330 days in a year. The hospital eventually had a capacity of 4,000.

"At the time mentioned the buildings, which were of the Swiss barracks type, were being erected. None of them were fully equipped; many of them did not have even windows, and many of the beds did not have mattresses. One hundred nurses and 200 enlisted men were of necessity compelled to look after this large number of sick and dying men. Some of them were dying and the others dead when they moved them from the stretchers upon which they came. The hospital handled wounded men (blessé, as the French say), cases of influenza, pneumonia, pleurisy, cerebro-spinal menengitis, and insanity. It was a task for the stout-hearted and called for the best that there was in a nurse to be called upon for such heroic service under such trying circumstances.

"For instance, one night about midnight a storm swept up the harbor of Brest striking the hospital, which was at the head of the harbor, with full force. The roof of one of the barracks containing twenty-five operative cases was lifted off. Out into the darkness and rain and storm the officers, men and nurses rushed to the rescue of the helpless patients. The engineer corps was called out to prop up the sides of the building to keep it from collapsing. Through this trying ordeal the nurses never flinched, but stood by us to the last with a loyalty and helpful sympathy that was beyond comparison.

'In October, 1918, the Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces called upon Base Hospital No. 65 for two operating teams to be sent to the front. This called for a highly trained operating room nurse for each team. For this important and hazardous duty I selected two splendid North Carolina girls. They went with their teams as assigned and spent many weeks in active duty close to the firing lines and within sound of the big guns."

I desire to make mention, at least—though it deserves extended treatment—of the desperate fight waged by the women and the doctors of the state against the insidious and deadly "Spanish Influenza." I would pay immortal tribute to Miss Elizabeth Roper, situated at Chapel Hill, who at the height of the influenza epidemic gave up a remunerative position as trained nurse in a private family to minister to the University boys, making the supreme sacrifice of her life for her country.

North Carolina has the honor of having produced the Great War's most famous field nurse, and after Edith Cavell, I believe, the nurse most celebrated in the despatches and stories of the war from its outset. This is the daughter of Dr. S. Westray Battle, of Asheville, Madelon, who was affectionately called "Glory" by her English friends, because of her pride of America; they declared she was always "waving Old Glory."

At the very beginning of the conflict in 1914 she offered her services "for the duration of the war"; and while her husband, Colonel Hancock, was serving under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, with the British Army in France, she was giving untiring and valiant service in Belgium. Because of her wonderful work in the trenches and first-aid dressing stations as well as in the field hospitals, the Belgian soldiers named her "Sister Glory Hancock." Ever within the sound of the guns and frequently within their range, she stood unmoved amid showers of falling glass and splintered roofs; she saw hospital beds blown to fragments during the intense shelling to which the Germans subjected the Belgian towns. This noble woman who served under the British Red Cross, knew what it was—so steady was the stream of wounded after Mons and during the retreat from Antwerp—to go for a month without having her clothes off. "Sister Glory Hancock" had the great and fully merited honor of being decorated by both King George of England and King Albert of Belgium. With North Carolina in the field there was "Glory enough for all"—and all added to her glory—with the Croix Civique, the Order of Mons, the Croix de Guerre, and the badge of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

As we turn today to the heavy tasks of reconstruction and reorganization of civil life, we cannot in justice forget the part played by women as civilians in the Great War. And I look confidently forward to a time in the near future when, not as a reward, but as a recognition of justice, the women of North Carolina, and of America, shall receive equal civil, legal and political rights with their partners, men, in the great business of making the world a better place to live in.

Some Economic Effects of the World War

By William H. Glasson
Professor of Economics in Trinity College

The people of the United States have all been profoundly affected in wealth and welfare during the past five years by causes growing out of the gigantic conflict between the nations of the world. Values have been violently disturbed by potent forces which individuals could neither control nor fully comprehend. Economic stability and security have been shaken to their foundations. We have been living in a period of many undeserved losses and many unmerited gains. Our ordinary expectations as to the consequences of economic conduct have been to a large degree disappointed. Thrift and foresight and prudence have too often failed of their usual reward and suffered heartbreaking losses. On the other hand, the favors of fortune have been distributed with unusual lavishness to individuals and enterprises that were speculative, extravagant, and frequently unscrupulous. Some men have stood helpless while the forces of the economic world have caused their lifetime savings to shrink and have cut their real incomes in two. Others have seen their debts unexpectedly dwindle, while their assets have been swollen by a rising flood of easy profits. The political readjustment of the world's affairs has involved an economic readjustment—a general and radical alteration of values which, when expressed in terms of money, has amounted to a price revolution. It is the effect of this price revolution upon the various classes of people of which economic society is composed that engages my attention in this paper.

How far reaching has the price revolution been? Without troubling you with statistical tables, it is substantially true to say that general commodity prices have doubled in the United States since the beginning of the World War. In some cases the increase has been much more; in others, somewhat less. The principal causes of the price revolution are doubtless familiar to this audience. Millions of men were withdrawn from their ordinary productive activities by the great nations of the world and engaged in the rapid consumption and destruction of goods. The workers left at home were to a large extent withdrawn from peace-time employments and set at work to produce munitions of war and engines of destruction rather than the regular supplies of food, clothing, and other commodities required by the civilian population. Thus a shortage of goods was produced. But, in contrast, the supply of money and credit to be offered in payment for goods was vastly increased. Some countries printed paper money lavishly. In the years

before we entered the war an excessive supply of gold was accumulated in the United States in payment for the goods sold to foreigners. This gold in bank reserves became the basis for expanding credits. After the United States entered the war, a succession of great war loans furnished the government with unlimited purchasing power with which to demand goods; but the government war bonds in the hands of individuals became a gilt-edge security upon which private persons could obtain credits from their banks and also enter the markets as purchasers of raw materials, commodities, and stocks. Living in a time of scarcity of goods and inflated purchasing power, we have seen prices advance by leaps and bounds.

If we divide the population into two general classes of creditors and debtors, it is clear that the cheapening of the dollar has been unfavorable to creditors. The man, who loaned $5,000 ten years ago and receives payment of the debt today, finds the purchasing power of the money cut in two. He receives back command over about one-half the goods that his money might have purchased at the time he made the loan. A large class of creditors throughout the United States consists of savings bank depositors, and we often rejoice at the increase of their deposits as an indication of the thrift of the masses of our people. It is surely a lamentable fact that the price revolution has seriously impaired the fruits of past thrift. Deposits which have been slowly accumulated by many years of care and self-denial will, if withdrawn today, buy for the owner far less of the goods and necessities of life than when the deposits were made. The man who placed $1,000 in a savings bank in 1914, and who withdraws the amount today, will find that the dollars purchase only half as many goods as might have been bought in 1914. If the depositor had invested his $1,000 in non-perishable commodities in 1914, they might, on the contrary, be sold for more than $2,000 today. The annual increase in prices has far more than offset the modest interest paid the depositor for his funds. If the present level of prices is long to continue, there can be no doubt that the savings bank depositors of the past have suffered a real and permanent loss in the power of their funds to aid them in meeting the needs of the proverbial "rainy day." However, if we are to assume that the purchasing power of the dollar will be gradually restored, some of the loss may be replaced to those who can afford to wait, and cheap dollars deposited now may be returned in dollars of greater purchasing power in future years.

Holders of insurance policies and their beneficiaries form another class of creditors who have suffered an unmerited loss through the price revolution. The policyholder whose long term endowment con-

tract becomes payable during the present year, receives the number of dollars agreed upon, but their purchasing power in providing for the declining years of his life is gravely disappointing. Widows and orphans find that insurance benefits, which would a few years ago have provided an income adequate for their support, are pitifully small in meeting present living expenses. The dollars that are now being received in payment of insurance claims have an exchange value in the commodity markets far inferior to that of the dollars paid through long years as premiums. But, for the man who takes a new policy in these days of cheap dollars, there is perhaps a more encouraging prospect. By the time that such a policy becomes a claim payable by the company, dollars may have become more valuable and their former purchasing power may have been partly or wholly restored. However, if prices remain on the present level, it is clear that the protection afforded by the older policies of our insurance companies has been cut in two.

Another illustration of damage done to creditors is found in the present position and problems of our colleges and universities. These institutions have usually invested their funds according to the most conservative financial judgment in bonds or other similar securities bearing a fixed rate of interest over long periods of years. Their money return on old endowment funds is precisely the same as it was in low price days. But, if their teachers are to live respectably and maintain families under present conditions, salaries must be largely increased. Running expenses for fuel, books, supplies, and upkeep of plants are doubled. Though the income of a college may be as large in dollars as before the war, it will not suffice to maintain the institution even on the old scale. With students crowding all our universities and colleges in numbers never before known, the old endowments are doubly inadequate. The situation has brought urgent appeals for new endowments from nearly all the leading universities of the country. An educational institution that does not exert itself to gain new resources to meet the present emergency is lacking in vitality and vision. Harvard asks for $15,000,000, Cornell for $10,000,000, Princeton, Columbia and others for amounts proportionate to their estimated needs. The South should not lag behind in this matter. In our own state the publicly owned and privately endowed institutions of learning should receive liberal additions to their funds from alumni, from taxpayers, or from private benefactors, if we are to train effectively for useful citizenship the young men and women of the commonwealth.

I might go on to give other illustrations of individuals and institutions that have suffered by the fall in the value of the dollar. Pos-

sibly some of those present here have in mind relatives or friends, unable to play an active part in business life, who have been living on the income of funds invested in supposedly safe and conservative securities, bearing a fixed rate of interest. Seven or eight years ago these securities seemed gilt edged, and the income they produced was adequate for the support of the owners. Now such investors may receive precisely the same income in dollars, but they can command a real income only half as large in food, clothing, and shelter. Influences beyond human foresight and control have destroyed the fruits of past saving. If funds have been placed in the bonds of some of our standard railroads, formerly considered only second to government or municipal bonds in safety, very likely a great shrinkage in the market value of the invested principal has also been experienced, due to the fact that many of the leading railroads of the country have avoided receiverships only by aid of a government guarantee of earnings which may soon be withdrawn.

The extreme rise of prices has brought depression or disaster to railroads, local traction companies, and other public utility enterprises whose rates for service are fixed by law, by franchise, or by some governmental commission. With employees demanding greatly increased wages to meet the higher cost of living, with current expenses for fuel, repairs, replacements, and maintenance doubled, a business which is not permitted to increase its charges to the public is in a difficult plight. This is well illustrated in Greater New York where the local traction companies operating under a five-cent fare have experienced financial collapse and their security holders are bearing severe losses. The railroads have been permitted to make considerable advances in rates, but in general such advances have been by no means adequate to cover the increased expenses of operation and maintenance. For the time being, a government guarantee of earnings throws upon the public treasury the burden of part of the railroad losses. But the uncertainty of the continuance of the guarantee, and new demands for wage advances, make the future of the transportation companies precarious.

Earners of wages and salaries are creditors for the amount of their money compensation, and it is to their interest that the purchasing power of money be maintained. Usually wage increases lag far behind increases in the prices of commodities, and the workers experience loss accordingly. The extraordinary circumstances of the present price inflation have, however, saved many classes of wage earners from harm and have to a considerable extent given them a positive gain. The government called millions of men from the ranks of industry into the army and thereby created a scarcity of labor. But there were as many

mouths to be fed and as many backs to be clothed as ever. In addition tremendous amounts of military work had to be done in pressing haste. To get quick results in the most urgent work, the government became a lavish employer paying extraordinary compensation. Private industry had to pay corresponding prices or lose its working force. Consequently, during the recent period of rising prices, the wages of common laborers and of many classes of artisans were promptly increased in a manner to offset, or more than offset, the increase in the cost of living. Where production was urgently needed, strikes, or the threat of strikes, were quickly effective in securing increases of wages. Many laborers and artisans, indeed, now find themselves more prosperous than ever before.

But the adjustment of wages and salaries to the new level of prices has been, in many occupations and professions, slow, uneven, illogical, and inadequate. Many physical and mental workers are today resentful or discontented because they feel that they have unjustly lost ground in comparison with other classes as respects their relative position in economic society. We live in a day when plumbers and bricklayers and iron workers are frequently better compensated than librarians and ministers and college professors. In some cities the janitor who sweeps out the school-rooms and feeds the furnace is better paid than many of the teachers who train the minds of the pupils. All over the country there are salaried workers in positions of varying degrees of importance who are feeling the pinch of the effort to make a slightly increased salary meet the demands of a greatly increased living cost. Officials and employees of national, state, and municipal governments have very generally not received increases adequate to maintain their former standard of living under the new conditions. However heartily we may agree that policemen and firemen and other guardians of the public safety cannot be permitted to strike, we should see to it that some other method is found for doing justice to their claims for increased compensation. Even high officers of the federal government and of great states are finding themselves ground between the upper and nether millstones of high cost of living and constitutional or statutory limitations upon the increase of salaries. They will not starve, they only occasionally resign, but their efficiency is doubtless lessened by the difficulties of their economic situation.

So far I have dwelt in the main upon the losses of classes of people who have been hurt by the price revolution. There is another tale to tell. While rapidly rising prices of commodities and labor have harmed creditors, the burden of debtors has been lightened. Merchants, manufacturers, contractors, and the directors of industry are usually debtors

doing business with money borrowed on long or short term securities. To them the unprecedented expansion of the money and credit supply has meant a brisk demand for their goods at rapidly rising prices. To be sure raw materials and wages have advanced, but many concerns have been so fortunate as to own large reserve supplies of raw materials. If costs have been rising, prices of finished products have been rising faster. The great gains made by many of our industrial corporations have meant increased dividends and largely enhanced market values for their stocks. Thus the fortunate owners who bought at a lower level have reaped easy profits.

Merchants who bought stocks of goods at lower price levels have been enabled to dispose of them at profits far beyond their most optimistic expectations. Buying new stocks on higher levels, they have been able to mark up the goods and get their price from a public afraid that even higher prices would rule in the near future. Price advances have been made easy by the presence in the market of large classes of careless or inexperienced buyers with more money to spend than ever before in their lives. The existence of such buyers has increased the difficulties of the situation for those who are obliged to satisfy their needs upon the basis of incomes which have not been increased.

Such prosperity in business circles promotes expansion. A general spirit of optimism is produced. Active business men are likely to be well content with abundant profits in dollars. Projects for recapitalization and expansion, for the construction of new mills and factories, and for a further reaching out after trade are set on foot. The profits of conservative industries overflow into industries of a more speculative character, and the danger is that the enkindled imagination of those who have enjoyed great profits may lead them to misdirect capital into enterprises that will finally fall with a crash.

The price revolution is a boon to our farmers and planters—the directors of agricultural industry. Old prices for the products of the farm are doubled, or tripled, and sometimes even quadrupled. Though agricultural labor is scarce and its wages high, though the farmer pays more for machinery and fertilizers and manufactured goods, yet on the whole he is a great gainer in this era of high prices. This is the time to pay off the farm mortgage. The farmer who mortgaged his land for $3,000 when cotton was $75 a bale received the equivalent of forty bales of cotton. Now, if his cotton brings $150 a bale or more, he can pay off the debt by selling twenty bales or less.

Naturally the great increase of farm profits and the amount of agricultural and other gains seeking investment have caused in some parts of the country an extensive speculation in farm lands. Prices are

often reached which even present agricultural profits do not justify, and the chances are that, if the present prices of farm products seriously decline, some owners will have farms on their hands which will not pay a fair income on the investment.

Just now the conflict in the economic interest of city dwellers and farmers is particularly striking. Railroad employees, salaried men, and the millions of wage earners in our great cities are crying out for cheaper bread, meat, milk, eggs, cotton and woolen cloth, and other household staples. The railroad brotherhoods have stated with great force that the cost of living must come down or their wages must again be increased. But the producers of cotton, cattle, milk, grain, sugar, fruits and other agricultural products are combining to keep prices up, and even in some cases to withhold their products from the markets unless further price advances can be obtained. This struggle of conflicting interests places the government in a dilemma. Shall it come to the aid of the city dwellers, or shall it look with favor upon the efforts of producers to maintain high prices? Either policy may cause political opposition. Just now the federal government is favoring the urban populations and using many means to depress prices. But the same governmental sale of army supplies which cuts in two the cost of my winter's stock of bacon and provides my family with cheap army blankets may well lessen the profits of producers of pork and wool. The governments of our agricultural states are more apt to use their forces in behalf of the farmers, who have great political power, and the minority of town dwellers must cope with the high prices as well as they can.

One direction in which the failure of prompt adjustment to the new level of costs is causing great distress is in the matter of housing in our towns and cities. Rents of houses and apartments rise slowly and after much friction and resistance. City dwellers whose salaries have been only moderately increased can with difficulty meet demands for higher rentals. Consequently the prospect of gain is not sufficiently attractive to stimulate the erection of many new houses at the present costs of labor and building materials. Many families are thus compelled to live in overcrowded and uncomfortable quarters. The situation gives old houses a decided scarcity value. Nominally the owners are made richer. But there is much danger of illusion here. Perhaps before the war the assessors valued my residence at $4,000 and I considered it worth $8,000—what it had cost me. Now I am offered $15,000 for it, because houses are very scarce, and it cannot be duplicated for less. I may consider that the price revolution has added $7,000 to my wealth, and my frame of mind may be very optimistic.

But after all I have only precisely the same house. My real wealth in house has not changed. If I sell the property for $15,000, I shall probably have to spend the whole amount to provide my family with an equally good house. If I invest the money in other goods than houses, they will probably cost twice as much as before the war. Where is my real gain? Doubtless we shall many of us feel richer if under the present era of tax reform all of our real estate and personal properties are placed on the tax books at 100 per cent of present inflated values in dollars. But, if we continue to own the same houses and chattels and personal possessions, our real riches will be precisely the same as before.

It is probably a fact that handling more money—more counters—often creates a feeling of prosperity and ability to spend which, in the long run, leads to extravagance and debt. We hear from many sides that people are buying regardless of prices, that many persons will no longer accept low priced articles. The bricklayer who made $18 a week a few years ago may feel that, with $35 to $40 a week now, he is in a position to have what he wants. But when he comes to the realization that his rent has been increased, his grocery bill doubled, that milk for his children costs two or three times as much as before the war, that shoes and clothing have ascended to prices not before known in his lifetime, he will be undeceived as to his real economic position. Probably he will strike for higher wages. If he succeeds, he will increase costs to somebody else. In the meantime extravagant and unintelligent spending has made the situation immensely more difficult for mental and physical workers who are struggling to meet a 100 per cent increase in prices with a 10 or 20 per cent increase in income. It often requires considerable moral courage today to compare prices and qualities before buying and to object to undue profits in the face of the dealer's condescending assertion: "That is what we are getting," or that equally odious saying: "They are sure to be much higher next season."

Some economists tell us that we are on a permanently higher level of prices which will not be much reduced in a generation. If this is true, there are many persons living under a pleasant delusion. Suppose that you were worth $10,000 before the war and that you have prospered and now count your wealth as $20,000. You may be pardoned for feeling complacent, but what have you really gained? On the present scale of prices you are hardly richer at all. Twenty thousand dollars will do little, if any, more in buying houses, food, clothing, and the necessities and luxuries of life than would $10,000 before

the war. And, if you are so unfortunate as to be able to command only the *same* number of dollars as before, you have actually been impoverished one-half in purchasing power.

In conclusion I want to contrast 1896 with 1919 and to point out that prices move in cycles. At that time the gold dollar had been appreciating in value year by year, and the burden of all debtors was increased. The South and the West were suffering from the low price of their cotton and wheat. The silver bullion in the silver dollar was not worth fifty cents. There were charges that moneyed interests had conspired to oppress the masses of the people and that mankind was being "crucified on a cross of gold." How the situation has been reversed in less than a quarter of a century! Gold has been cheapened in comparison with practically all other goods. The depreciation of the dollar has lightened the burdens of all debtors. The farmers of the South and West are selling their cotton and wheat and corn at prices that mean comfort and prosperity. Even the formerly despised silver dollar has a bullion value of more than a dollar in gold, and fears are expressed that it is becoming so precious that it will be withdrawn from circulation and melted down for its bullion. This reversal illustrates the extreme instability of our monetary measure of values and shows that we live under a monetary system which falls far short of doing ideal justice to all. But, if such a change can occur in less than twenty-five years, may we not believe that when the world is again fully and efficiently organized for production the supply of goods and commodities may be greatly increased in relation to the supply of money and credit? The gold production of the world has already been checked by the increased cost of gold mining. Expanded credits of the nations of the world may gradually be contracted. With the prospect of renewed abundance of all sorts of goods and a possible contraction of money and credit, may not those who suffer from the high prices of today at least hope for a gradual descent to lower levels which will bring them better fortune in future years?

The Preservation of North Carolina's World War Records

By R. B. House

Collector of World War Records for the North Carolina Historical Commission

The significance of the World War and the period of reconstruction in the life of North Carolina is self-evident. In particular it needs no stressing before a body of people acquainted with historical values. What North Carolina did in the World War is one of the most marvelous achievements in history. What the World War did in North Carolina is likewise a most thorough social revolution.

The importance of preserving the records of this achievement and of this social revolution is likewise self-evident. It is a duty we owe both to ourselves and to posterity. We owe it to ourselves because we must get at the facts of these events in order to understand the forces operating in the affairs of the day. Also we owe it to ourselves to preserve the records of these times as a monument. Imperfect agents though we may be, we are nevertheless bringing about the most momentous events in the life of the nation. Just as the people who brought about the Revolutionary and the Civil wars deserve remembering, so do we deserve remembering. We owe it to posterity because the forces now operating will bring about the conditions under which they will live. They cannot understand their daily affairs without understanding the origins of these affairs in the present upheaval. And they cannot understand these origins unless we preserve for them the records of these times. A people must know its past to know its present. This body of knowledge is history, and it is preserved in documents.

The time for hearsay evidence and makeshift study has passed away with the passing of verbal tradition. This is an age of written records, because conditions demand an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of facts. Memory and tradition are too untrustworthy, too open to prejudice to preserve the accurate records of these times that future generations will demand. Without written records the significance of these times will surely fade from the memories of men, or, even worse, will be distorted and misshapen by their prejudices. History is preserved in documents. It is studied and written from documents. Without documents there can be no history. A document is anything that preserves evidence of the thoughts, emotions, experiences, and actions of men. For instance, if a man goes through a revolution in thought or feeling and during the time of this revolution writes about his experiences in a letter to his friend, this letter is a document pre-

serving evidence of this revolution. Examples may be multiplied, and other examples of documents preserving North Carolina's World War Record will be given below.

These documents appear in four great classes: as printed matter, such as books, newspapers, addresses, catalogues, programs; as manuscripts, such as the minutes of a meeting, letters, diaries; as pictures, such as kodak pictures, photographs, paintings, posters; as mementoes, such as badges, medals, insignia.

The war touched every department of life in North Carolina, and left evidence of its effect in innumerable documents. To understand, therefore, just what should be preserved as documents of the times, let us consider the progress of the war in the life of the State, and indicate the records preserving the history of this progress.

From August, 1914, to August, 1917, was the period of formation of opinion. People were shocked that war could come in society apparently opposed to it. Sermons were preached about it in the churches; lectures were held on it in the halls; debates were held on it in the schools; letters passed from friend to friend telling of emotions, thoughts, and experiences. These sermons, lectures, debates, and letters should be preserved.

North Carolina boys such as Kiffin and Paul Rockwell, James McConnell, and James Menzies began to fight with the Allies—the pioneers of America in the field. Men and women began to go as nurses and welfare workers to the stricken countries. The letters exchanged between these pioneers and their home-folks should be carefully preserved. War sufferers appealed in numerous forms to the pity of North Carolinians. Armenian Relief, Syrian Relief, Belgian Relief, French Relief, designate a few of the societies of mercy that sprang up in every community. Records of these societies should all be preserved, not only the records of the society as a national organization, but as a community organization as well.

Then we entered the war. Boys left the neighborhood to go into the army, the navy, and aviation; into Officers' Training Camps, the cantonments, the tented camps. The letters of these boys in camp to their home folks and the letters of their home folks to them indicate the reaction of the State to actual war.

In each county local churches and fraternal orders began to exert themselves in new ways of service. A whole crop of new organizations sprang up—such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, and the like. New forms of governmental organization appeared—the first awkward machinery of the draft and then the local boards, the Council of Defense, the Food Administration, the

Fuel Administration, and so on. Official records of these organizations should all be preserved. Anecdotes about them should be put in writing.

Then, almost overnight, our boys were in the fighting. New fields of experience appeared in their letters home, and in their letters from home. People who a few years before had never thought of France or England now had close friends in all parts of these countries. The letters that went back and forth during these times are invaluable documents.

Then came the influenza epidemic, the armistice, the home-coming, the readjustment, the problems of the present. All of these events reflect themselves in countless forms, all of which should be preserved.

So important did it deem the preservation of records of these times that every nation involved in the war made elaborate plans to collect full records. France had historians transcribing events on the very field of battle, and artists commemorating them even while they were transpiring. The United States likewise has assembled a most complete system of records of the nation.

But no such adequate provisions were made by the individual States to collect records while they were being made. The problem that confronts each State, therefore, is to turn now to the task of preserving records pertaining to itself before these records have been lost.

North Carolina, among other States, has provided by law for the collection of her war records, and the preparation of a history of the State during these times. The General Assembly has enjoined this task on the Historical Commission.

The Historical Commission has employed a collector of war records, has organized machinery for collecting material in each county of the State, and from the State departments. It has associated itself with like organizations from other States in the National Association of State War History Organizations for the purpose of mutual assistance in obtaining materials from Washington and other central depositories.

The full details of this organization of collecting, the full description of materials wanted, are matters too voluminous for the province of this paper. Bulletins on the work have been issued, which will be furnished on application. But in spite of these efforts on the part of the State and the Nation, the attempt to preserve documents of the war is likely to fail unless the people bestir themselves individually and collectively to preserve records of value now in their hands.

In some cases people are ignorant that the Historical Commission wants just such materials as they have. In cleaning out their desks and offices they destroy papers that cannot be replaced. Official after official of this or that organization has destroyed his correspondence

simply to get it out of the way. This could have been sent to the Historical Commission for a few cents and five minutes time.

On the other hand, people know that the Historical Commission is seeking materials such as they may have—letters and pictures for instance. But they deem their private collections so small as to be of no importance. They should remember that no contribution is too small to be of value. The accumulation of small collections is the only way to make a large one.

People sometimes realizing the importance of documents they may have, are reluctant to give them up because they want to keep a private collection. In this case they should give the Historical Commission copies of these documents, or lend the original to the Historical Commission long enough to have copies made. This applies to print, manuscript, or picture.

People, again, are reluctant to give documents because they contain intimate personal matters; particularly do they feel this way about giving letters. They should remember that these personal matters fade out in time, and that the historian reading the letter will not be interested in such things. At any rate, they can edit the copies they give so as to suppress matters they do not wish to make public.

To sum up. Preservation of North Carolina's World War Records is a duty we owe both to ourselves and to posterity. The facts of a time so important as this must be preserved. These facts are preserved in documents of all sorts, but falling in four great classes: print, manuscript, pictures, and mementoes. Formation of opinion about the war, war relief work, fighting in the war, working at home to win the war, readjusting our lives to the revolution brought on by the war, are all experiences that have recorded themselves in countless forms. To preserve these recorded experiences is the special effort of the Historical Commission, and to co-operate with the Historical Commission is the privilege and duty of every citizen of North Carolina. Give what you have, get your neighbors to give, and organize your community in an effort to preserve records of value.

North Carolina Bibliography, December, 1917—November 1919

By Mary B. Palmer
Director North Carolina Library Commission

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Abbreviations and Symbols: c., copyright; il., illustrated; p., pages; v., volume. The capital letters, D. O. Q. S. T., refer to the size of the books.

Allen, William Cicero. History of Halifax county. O.235p. il. Cornhill Co., 1918. $2.50.

Argo, Fordyce Hubbard. Jesus' idea; a study of the real Jesus. (Library of religious thought). D.282p. Badger, 1916. $1.50. Accidentally omitted from previous list.

Bassett, John Spencer. The lost fruits of Waterloo; views on a league of nations. D.289p. Macmillan, 1918. $1.50.

A presentation of the arguments for and the obstacles to a federated peace, based on the history of Europe since 1815, and the failure of the "Concert of Europe" formed at that time which was not a firm enough federation to repress the rise of German ambition. Maintains that after repressing Germany, the world must form a durable federation, as the choice lies between a "world state unified by conquest and a world state unified through agreement." Index.

Connor, R. D. W., and others. History of North Carolina. Q. 6v. il. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1919. $30.00.

Volume one, Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, is written by Mr. Connor; volume two, Federal Period, by Dr. William K. Boyd, and the third volume, North Carolina Since 1860, by Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton. The last three volumes devoted to N. C. Biography, include sketches by a special staff of writers.

Daniels, Josephus. Navy and the nation; war-time addresses, with an introduction by John Wilber Jenkins. O.348p. Doran, 1919. $2.00.

Some forty addresses and messages to naval students, industrial societies, surgeons and other groups during war time.

Dixon, Thomas. Fall of a nation. D.372p. Donohue, 1918. 60c.

Dixon, Thomas. Way of a man; a story of the new woman. D.294p. il. Appleton, 1919. $1.50.

GLASSON, WILLIAM HENRY. Federal military pensions in the United States; ed. by David Kinley. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history.) O.305p. Oxford, 1918. $2.50.

A frank, unbiased, detailed history divided into two main parts: the English origins and pre-Civil War Pensions, and the pensions since 1861.

GRAHAM, EDWARD KIDDER. Education and citizenship, and other papers. 253p. Putnam, 1919.

The purpose of this volume is to bring together in convenient form the more notable addresses and papers on education, culture, citizenship, and allied subjects of the late Edward Kidder Graham.

HEINE, FRANK R. Jumble book of rhymes. O.88p. il. Hackney & Moale Co., Asheville, 1919. $1.00.

HORNE, HERMAN HARRELL. Jesus—our standard. D.307p. il. Abingdon press, 1918. $1.25.

HORNE, HERMAN HARRELL. Modern problems as Jesus saw them. D.137p. Association press, 1918. 75c.

KIRKLAND, WINIFRED MARGARETTA. The joys of being a woman, and other papers. D.282p. Houghton, 1918. $1.50.

Fresh and new in their attitude toward the joys of being a woman, these essays set about to prove their theory merely by showing a woman's whimsical delight in all things touching her life, from old clothes to eternity. Many of the essays are light and humorous, but some have a more serious depth comparable to the author's The new death. Some are magazine reprints.

KIRKLAND, WINIFRED MARGARETTA. The new death. D.173p. Houghton, 1918. $1.50.

"It is a new illumination, a New Death, when dying can be the greatest inspiration of our everyday energy, the strongest impulse toward daily joy," says this author who shows us how our present daily contact with death demands a newer and more harmonious attitude toward life, both mortal and immortal. Convincingly written and consoling to those who have suffered bereavement. Published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

LOCKHART, LUTHER BYNUM. American lubricants, from the standpoint of the consumer. O.236p. Easton (Pa.) Chemical Publishing Co., 1918. $2.00.

Massey, Wilbur Fisk. Massey's garden book for the southern states. O.127p. il. Progressive Farmer. 75c.

Myers, William Starr. Socialism and American ideals. D.89p. Princeton University press, 1919. $1.00.

North Carolina Bar Association. Centennial celebration of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1819-1919, by the North Carolina Bar Association held in the Supreme Court Room, Raleigh, January 4, 1919. 85p. il. Mitchell Printing Co., Raleigh, 1919.

Includes addresses by Judge R. W. Winston, Thurston T. Hicks and Marshall DeLancey Haywood.

Oliver, Mrs. Caroline Johnson. Rubrum lilies. New York International Authors' Association. (1918.)

Pearson, Thomas Gilbert. Tales from birdland; il. By Charles Livingstone Bull. D.237p. Doubleday, 1918. $1.00.

Pell, Edward Leigh. Adventures in faith in foreign lands; a glance at the salient events in the history of Southern Methodist missions. D.296p. Publishing house M. E. Church South, 1919. 60c.

Pell, Edward Leigh. Four feet on a fender; quiet hour talks with women. D.176p. Dutton, 1917. $1.00.

Pell, Edward Leigh. What did Jesus really teach about war? D.180p. Revell, 1917. $1.00.

Pell, Edward Leigh. Your fallen soldier boy still lives. S.56p. Revell, 1918. 50c.

Scherer, James Augustin Brown. The nation at war. O.285p. Doran, 1918. $1.50.

This book consists largely of the author's personal experiences combined with much material unofficially furnished by members and by the files of the Council of National Defense. The writer has "tried to give the casual reader a general idea of what the State Councils are doing as a whole." It has no great narrative interest, but it will be useful as reference material which is well indexed. Appendices contain the author's letter of resignation from the Defense Council, in which the attitude of the administration toward the Hearst publications is assailed, and a letter from Colonel Roosevelt on the same subject.

SMITH, CHARLES ALPHONSO. Keynote studies in keynote books of the Bible. (James Sprunt lectures delivered at the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 1917.) D.202p. Revell, 1919. $1.25.

SMITH, CHARLES ALPHONSO. New words, self-defined. 215p. Cloth. Doubleday. $1.25.

Dr. Smith has collected a great quantity of the new words, slang and other, which so plentifully came into use during the war years and has made each one define itself by quoting a sentence in which its use makes its meaning clear.

SUMMEY, GEORGE. Modern punctuation: its utilities and conventions. O.265p. Oxford, 1919. $1.50.

VAN NOPPEN, LEONARD. The challenge. Elkin Mathews, London, 1919. By the translator of Vondel's Lucifer. It contains 126 sonnets, many of which were originally published in the *Evening Sun,* "Sun Dial" column: "A Prophecy," a fragment taken from his tremendous "Armageddon": A Symphonic Drama of Evolution, written in 1911, and two concluding poems. The sonnets are dedicated to Josephus Daniels.

EDITIONS AND COMPILATIONS

GREENLAW, EDWIN ALMIRON—ed. Builders of democracy; the service told in song and story, of those who gave us freedom. (Lake history stories.) D.347p. Scott, 1918. 60c.

GREENLAW, E. A., and HANFORD, JAMES HOLLY—eds. Great tradition; a book of selections from English and American prose and poetry. O.679p. Scott, 1919. $2.25.

LYON, W. H. Commentaries on equity jurisprudence as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story; ed. by W. H. Lyon. 14ed.enl. 3v.O. Little, 1918. $22.50.

MANNING, JAMES S., ed. In the matter of the Republic of Cuba vs. the state of North Carolina for recovery upon certain fraudulent bonds issued during the reconstruction period. 101p. Edwards & Broughton, 1917.

Record of the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States and other documents.

William Joseph Peele

By Robert W. Winston

It is my privilege to try to interpret a strange and useful character, William J. Peele. Let me hasten to say that to him North Carolina owes two things of unusual value, the college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State Historical Commission.

Early in life Peele saw the blight that was upon the State. The son of an extensive slave owner and an ardent advocate of the rights of the state, he despised slavery and its train of evils; a devoted son and trustee of the University and a classical scholar, he knew that Greek and Latin alone got people nowhere, and that nothing could save our civilization unless manual labor was dignified, the white man handled the hammar and the hoe and the system of caste was abolished; that our need was vocational and industrial training; that our enisled self-sufficient life must go. He was misunderstood, he was called a dreamer; some thought that he was not loyal to the "Party" or to the University; all, however, considered him harmless. Having no organization behind him, he was not feared by the political leaders, and his reform speeches, his Watauga Club, his collaboration with such radical thinkers and writers as Walter H. Page and W. E. Christian, his tireless advocacy of a real democracy, his ridicule of the antiquated political platform, might amuse—they could not disturb—an entrenched civilization, beautiful for the few, frigid to the many. Times wore on, and after years of preparation, of planting and of sowing, came the fruitage. A New Democracy was alive, industrial leaders came to the front, the professions dropped to second place, an industrial college was born, taking the large annual landscript fund from the University and devoting it to agriculture. This was too much for the elder statesmen, the new movement must be checked; Peele was riding his hobby a little too hard! Mr. Peele delivered the cornerstone addess, an address full of confidence, outlining the work to be accomplished, ending in a wise prophecy and provoking state-wide talk. At its conclusion the Governor of the Commonwealth arose and declared that whatever his views may have been on the subject of an industrial college, after Mr. Peele's address he now supported it.

How abundantly has time vindicated the wisdom of this man. From August 22, 1888, when the cornerstone of the Industrial College was laid, to this hour North Carolina has kept fully abreast of her sister states in agriculture, in manufacturing, in diversified industries, in education, in public health and public service. Peele verily believed

that God made the country and man made the town, and he could see New York going the way of Imperial Rome, for the Syrian Orontes is still pouring its filth into the Tiber. "In vain," said Peele, in his introduction to "Distinguished North Carolinians," "did Virgil and Horace sing their deathless melodies of country homes, to a people whose blood was already poisoned by the lust for gain and fevered with the excitement of artificial life." In Mr. Peele were blended, in rare proportions, the ideal and a high valuation of the practical, albeit he was not a practical man. His ideas were original and suggestive, but other hands must develop them. When he had brooded over some project for months and years, and had prepared the public for it, he would perhaps organize it into a corporation or some sort of a society, foster it, launch it forth, and then unselfishly retire, leaving to others the glory and the emoluments. He made no place for himself in these creations of his brain and his love, and from them he drew no salary.

The man with vision and capacity to organize general movements does a service to the State as much greater than the individualist, as the whole is greater than the units which compose it. This was the orbit of Mr. Peele's attainment. Murphey, Swain, Hawks, Saunders, Clark, rendered invaluable personal service to the history of the State, but it was personal and sporadic. Mr. Peele was not interested in making a personal contribution to historical knowledge; he would find some way to put the interest already existing, upon a more permanent foundation and of bringing the State, in its organized capacity, to recognize its obligations to history. This he did through the creation and establishment of the North Carolina Historical Commission. It is perhaps too soon to speak of the influence of this Commission upon historical investigation in North Carolina, since its energies and efforts, so far, must have been absorbed in the more pressing task of collecting historical sources, for permanent preservation. It has, we think, created more healthy standards of literary excellence, and brought the people of North Carolina to a keener appreciation of the value of historical studies in a democratic State, and to the importance of preserving the records upon which such studies must be based.

Outside of North Carolina the Historical Commission has given the State a high place in historical circles. With the possible exception of Wisconsin, no State in the Union stands ahead of North Carolina in its reputation for intelligent, effective, historical work, through a State agency. Nothing is more gratifying to the pride of a true Carolinian than the strides presently made by his State, along these lines. North Carolina had been in the sisterhood of States more than a century before a nich in her capitol or a spot in her capitol grounds had a

marble shaft or bust or monument to commemorate the deeds of her sons. A great change has now been wrought. The motto upon our State Flag is, *Esse quam videri;* this is now liberally translated, It pays to advertise.

Sometimes a man's life work is marked out, from his youth, and there is no mistaking his future. Such was the case with W. J. Peele. One could not conceive of Peele as a careless, frolicsome boy; he was always old. His graduating essay—the Philosophy of Reform—was his life's chart. Every boy and girl raised to some useful trade or profession; equal opportunity, as defined by Jefferson in the Declaration, for all mankind; just as few laws as possible on the statute books; and the New Testament, the sufficient rule of conduct—these old-fashioned principles were the creed of this simple disciple of Macon—this man of the Baptist persuasion. Whether teaching homely lessons of industry and thrift, in his humorous letters published as the "Yankee and his Dollar," or, in his Washington Birthday address, "What Washington left us and what we have done with it," there was the same recurrence to fundamental principles; the same insistence on common sense and common honesty; the same contempt for shams and denunciation of hypocrites. As Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses by the art of counterfeiting the symbols of Heaven's appointment, a devilish power, so (said Peele) this age suffers much from spurious greatness, persistently advertised, as bearing the image and superscription of virtue.

The college philosopher, young Peele, manifested powers of generalization and of concentration, a wide vision and originality of thought. A discriminating interpreter of the Greek and Latin Classics, delighting in the imagery and mystery of the Old, and the allegory and metaphor of the New Testament, and in the quaint humor and homely wit of Poor Richard, of Spurgeon, and of Lawrence Stern, Peele's style was all his own. Dr. Alderman, Governor Aycock, Bishop Strange, Dr. Joyner, Dr. McIver, Governor Craig, Judge Manning, Horace Williams and Governor Winston, his mates at college, were not his equal as a writer of essays. On a memorable occasion and as class President he presented the class cup to the eldest son born to any member of the class, and this is how he did it:

"Bill Arp says that there is advice enough lying round loose in this world to run three the same size, and have some left over for a future life; but in the name of the Class of '79 I wish to say to this boy's father: Teach him to hate shams; they are walking the highways of this life 'in ghostly affection' of greatness. Teach him to be content with nothing less than genuine success; for as I go further and further along life's pathway, I find it strewn thicker, and thicker, with the wrecks of men who were almost

successful—just a little more faith, a little more courage, a little more character and all would have been well. Teach him to be in love with some great truth, tenderly to woo it, bravely to marry it, for better or for worse, and then faithfully to guard it as long as life shall last. Teach him that although we are poor in North Carolina, we need men a thousand times more than we need money, and that we have the material here to make them out of. Teach him to be nothing but true, to fear nothing but God, and to love nothing but virtue, truth and God."

Mr. Peele could not get away from the idea that the cause of the Civil War was commercial jealousy. Henry Adams and Mill say that in '61 the people of England entertained the same opinion. Peele did give credit to the North for so shifting the issue that it seemed to be a war for freedom.

"The agitation about the Negro, as a counter-irritant to distract attention from the injustice of Federal revenue laws, was (said Peele) more than a success; for the shallow politicians of both sections forgot the real issue; but the beneficiaries never lost sight of it. I will use a homely illustration: A and B are doing business on the opposite sides of a street; B begins to undersell A; A becomes angry, but cannot afford to tell his customers the cause; he hears that B once cheated a negro out of a mule; he makes that charge; they fight; the court record of the trial shows that the fight was about the negro and the mule; but there is not a business man on the street who does not know that the record speaks a lie."

Circumstances forced Peele into the law. What havoc *res angusta domi* plays with the sons of men! Peele a lawyer, Burns a tax collector! *Clitéllae bovi sunt impositae!* The capital of the State was chosen as his abiding place; and thither, in 1880, he repaired, without clients, without funds, and with little knack for acquiring either. Year in and year out, for nearly forty years, this silent, lonely man fretted his life away settling estates, abstracting titles, pleading and being impleaded, divorced from the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith, in which his soul so much delighted. So little did Peele care for money, that if some client had paid him $100,000 it may be doubted if he would have known what to do with it and it is sure that he would have lost confidence in himself that he took it! Great sums of money simply terrified him! He could not understand how people got rich honestly. Contemplate him during these forty years in the wilderness. His heart and soul busy with dreams of an ideal Republic, his feet of lead. Perhaps he reaches his law office in the morning, after midnight hours with some plan to shake the old State into a consciousness of wasted opportunities; perhaps he is chartering a society to erect a monument to Walter Raleigh or sending forth hundreds of letters in this cause, or he is planning to combine a Raleigh monument and a Flying Base and Naval Station at Nags Head, perhaps he is

seeking to foster a kindlier feeling betwixt whites and blacks and is preparing that fine tribute to Wilson Caldwell, our Chapel Hill janitor, "up among the shadows which gloomed perpetual twilight in the Old South Building, this silent, sweating, stalwart was throwing his soul into his bell. How many jurists and statesmen and soldiers has he rung on and off the stage? he was ringing out the sines and the co-sines, the tangents and the logarithms and ringing in the girls with their scented robes and cloud-like draperies"; perhaps he has been at a meeting of the Trustees of the University or the Industrial College, or with the Historical Commission, or it may be that he is preparing the two Law books that he published, "The Homestead" and "Civil Government in North Carolina," or compiling his "Distinguished North Carolinians" or whatever he is doing, he finally reaches his quaint, dusty, unpretentious, law office, with his head full of everything on earth except his daily grind. Why did not the Government issue a friendly capias for him, as it did for the author of the Scarlet Letter, and save him to the world to help and to bless? It takes a Napoleon to discover and perpetuate a Joubert. Rousseau's pension was small but it was large enough to give his "Social Compact" and liberty to France. What place in life is there, after all, for the philosopher? "Sire," said the quartermaster to Napoleon as a battle was approaching, "What disposition shall be made of the savans?" "Let the savans and the asses be coralled in the center."

This man's brain was never idle. Without amusements or vacations, without vices, with no fondness for games or sports or crowds or recreations, with few, very few friends, perhaps one or two, quite out of sorts with the rudderless human family in its wild dash for money and more money; bewildered, aghast at the laxity of modern morals and the militant feminist upheaval, alarmed that the home had given place to the apartment and that the New Testament was no longer the guide of conduct, alone, quite alone, unlike Job, unlike Carlyle, whom he greatly admired, unlike Thoreau, who was not more simple than he, this prophet never lost faith, never doubted of God and the Righteous Remnant. With Kant, Peele daily exclaimed, "the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me are the wonders of my life." Over against John Stuart Mill and his kind, whose broad philosophy had no place for God, and whose sense of justice and freedom would liberate men and women from the tyranny of the marriage tie, we would place this cornfield philosopher—unspoiled and unafraid.

We could see the end weeks ahead. Towards the last physical weakness affected his voice, but not his soul. Firmly he sat in his chair, hankering like the great elk in the forest in spring time. Turning

to me one cold February day, after he had bade everyone leave the room he handed me the most valued thing he had on earth, his well-worn Juvenal, with its *Nemo malus felix,* and the rest, and remarked very quietly, "Cherish this for the sake of old '79 and pass it on to your oldest son some day." A few days later he said:

"I will not get to Chapel Hill this June, you must be there. Give the boys credit for what they have got, but don't fail to ask them what they have done, what they *are.* And the astronomical observatory. I wanted to live to see a great telescope on the Hill, pointing away from the earth to the infinite, to the stars. You must not let it die. Christ is coming to the earth again, after awhile." And then—after a pause—and with fire under his shaggy brows, "Do you suppose that the wise men will be the first to discover Him next time? Never, the poor and humble, these only have eyes to see." How like Tolstoi he was. A few days later, quietly and unconcernedly as if he were announcing the most trifling event, and without a quiver, "I shall die to-morrow," he said; and he did.

Edward Kidder Graham: Teacher and Interpreter of Modern Citizenship

By Louis R. Wilson
Librarian of the University of North Carolina

In 1909, in an address delivered before the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly on "The Teacher and Modern Democracy," Edward Kidder Graham, then professor of English at the University, employed these significant words:

"The best teacher I ever had, I think, the one that brought me to myself and took me out of the ranks of the 'undesirables,' was a man who knew less than any teacher I ever had. He did not know enough to 'work' 9th grade arithmetic, or translate the fables in Harkness's first Latin book; yet he gave to every boy in his room the ideal of liberal citizenship for his possession, and the ambition to make the most of himself for the sake of the State."

Again, in 1911, as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, in an essay entitled "A North Carolina Teacher," written in loving appreciation of his former teacher, the late Professor Thomas Hume, he challenged a statement of Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University, in which teaching was called "a sterile field." On the contrary and with deep conviction he declared:

"He is a sadly astray guide who calls teaching 'a sterile field.' That will not be true until pliable humanity is worn down to a breed of barren metal. Experience reveals a different display of facts. Few of the achievements of men have been solitary triumphs. They were first laid with words of grateful discipleship at the feet of some teacher."

Again, in 1914, in his inaugural address, when he was assuming in solemn assembly the high duties of the first teacher of the State, and as such was making clear the function of the institution over which he had been called to preside, he said:

"The professions of law, medicine, the ministry, journalism, commerce, and the rest are essential to the upbuilding of a democratic commonwealth; but they must be interpreted, not as adventures in selfish advancement, but as enterprises in constructive statesmanship, liberating both the state and the man. It is the function of the university not only to train men in the technique of the law, but to lift them to a higher level of achievement by making them living epistles of social justice; not only to make clever practitioners of medicine, but to lift them into conservators of the public health; not merely to train teachers in the facts and methods of education, but"—your attention is particularly directed to this sentiment—"but to fire them with the conviction that they are the productive creators of a new civilization."

And, still again, in the tense autumn of 1917, to his fellow teachers in annual assembly, after America had taken up the gauge of battle

in defense of human liberty, and looking with rare penetration beyond the vale of bitter conflict to the present hour of victory, he said:

"We are to form after this war, as men have after every great human upheaval, a new concept of what it means to be a good man and a good citizen.

"The need of the world for intelligent and sympathetic leadership that constitutes the distinctive service of teaching makes freshly luminous the great and joyous job we have to do in the world and gives to us a new inspiration for doing it superlatively well.

"The world is unifying itself in this terrible ordeal of fire to write, not for us alone, but for all mankind, a new chapter in progress in new terms of the divine nature of human life, through which, under God, we shall have a new birth of material and spiritual freedom. And of this, that is nothing less than a new center of gravity of all human conduct, the priest and prophet of democracy, whether peaceful or militant, is the teacher in the schools of the nation."

These terse sentences, taken from four notable addresses delivered within the decade 1909-1918, in which Graham's genius for leadership and rare eloquence fired the imagination of the State and gripped the thinking of the nation, set forth in focal light the high ideal that he cherished for himself—that of becoming in full truth teacher and interpreter of the larger citizenship. They reveal the heart of the great matter at which he wrought from the time he received the priceless possession from the hands of his unlettered teacher until in the full flower of his strength he was called to pass it on to other hands.

It is to the development of this theme, therefore, this conception of the teacher-interpreter, and to the applications which he made of it in his notable career as educational statesman, that I shall devote myself in the moments you have so generously given me as your representative on this occasion to pay tribute to his high service.

Graham was no believer in what he was pleased to style the "pouring in" process of teaching, the process of presenting the data of learning without fusing it with life and spirit. To know the year in which Shakespeare wrote "The Tempest," or to be familiar with the legendary sources from which the Hamlet story was drawn, were not for him the essentials in the study of the master dramatist. To teach these wonderful plays in this spiritless routine way, was to miss the enchanting beauty of the one, and leave Hamlet out of the other. On the contrary he held that instructor to be most of worth who utilized the media of instruction, whether the classics, the applied sciences, or vocational subjects, as agencies by means of which the student found himself. The mastery of the body of facts involved was essential, to be sure, but not the highest end. In his class room he taught his students

English literature, but while doing this the real objective which he had in mind was not that his pupils should acquire the data of literature, but its spirit; not that he should so drill his pupils that they might pass the examinations set, but that in the light of new and higher standards first seen in the illumined page of some master spirit, they might so examine and discipline and relate themselves to the task of the hour as to learn the fine art of true living. In 1915, in an address to the student body at the opening of the University, he summarized his thought as to where instruction and training should lead in these words:

"No student is truly trained unless he has learned to do pleasantly, and promptly, and with clear-cut accuracy every task he has obligated himself to do; . . . unless he puts into his work his own personal curiosities and opens his faculties to a lively and original interest in his work that leads him to test for himself what he is told; . . . unless he gets from his contact with the master spirits of the race those qualities of taste and behavior and standards of judgment that constitute a true gentleman; . . . unless he realizes that he does not live to himself alone, but is a part of an organic community life that is the source of most of the privileges he enjoys."

Continuing the theme a year later to another incoming class, and phrasing it differently, he said:

"To become a true University man . . . does not mean the abandonment of any legitimate sort of happiness whatever, nor the loss of any freedom. The adventure of discovering and liberating one's mind, far from being a dull and dreary performance, is the most thrilling of all youthful adventures. There is no question of self-punishment or external discipline, but only the freedom of becoming one's own master, instead of a slave to the tyranny of one's low and cheap desires. To come into this insight is to see this organized discovery of the mind that we call education, not as learning, but as a love of knowledge; not as a matter of being industrious, but of loving industry; not as a matter of giving us a good start toward a middle-age success, but to enable us to keep growing, and so lay hold on the eternal spring of life."

Graham was an idealist in the truest sense. But he was also a pragmatist remarkably successful in combining his ideals in a program in which they could be realized. As such, he was not merely content to present ideals to his students, to interpret for them the finer things of the spirit, to point the way to larger citizenship. He went a step further and demonstrated the way by which they could begin to realize their ideals for themselves. He solved this problem, which to most teachers proves a stone of offense, by calling upon the student body to become a self-governing group, to put the ideal of good citizenship

to work on their own campus; to discover for themselves the relationship which they should sustain to the University and to one another, and then so safeguard and respect them as to perfect and make workable the democracy which they constituted,—a thing which, under his inspirational guidance, so challenged their imagination and hearts as to result in the disappearance of prodding discipline and the establishment of ideal standards of student conduct. He began by presenting to his students the facts of literature. His task was ended only when at some later day there stood before him the self-discovered, self-disciplined, self-governing student—citizens-to-be.

Graham's conception of the function of the University—a conception which won for him immediate recognition as a new type of virile constructive educational leader—was of the same sort. He conceived of it as an aggregate of teachers and interpreters fused into the State's chief instrument, not merely for assisting local students in acquiring a body of learning and finding themselves, but also for carrying truth to every citizen of the commonwealth. He would have it not only carry information to those who sought it, but through the information thus carried would so enrich the inner life of those to whom the truth was borne that they would find their chief happiness in making the common good more widely prevail.

Graham's program for the schools and colleges of the nation during the stress of war was similar. The war simply clarified and intensified his conception of their task. Their function had always been to furnish men ideals by which to live, and if need be, die. In the nation's supreme ordeal of fire it was the same. This was their birth-right and most sacred duty. Theirs, above all others, was the coveted privilege of posting on the lintels of the nation the undying principles of justice, freedom, and brotherhood for which America had stood, and for which, in the face of fire and sword and death, she would ever stand. In three moving addresses delivered during the war period before teacher audiences—"Certain War-Time Duties of Teachers," "Patriotism and the Schools," "The American University and the New Nationalism"—he proclaimed them the sources of morale, the deep springs of spirit and sublime faith through which the youth of America destined for the fields of France would prove equal to their task. So firm was his convicition that this was the high privilege of American colleges, and so confident was he that his Alma Mater had availed herself of it and had made spirit vital in the hearts of her sons—so confident was he of this, it was possible for him, on an October morning forever memorable in the annals of American education, to say to his soldier-students—our sons and brothers—"The spirit of this campus, the spirit

of our State and country, the spirit of the world today, assure to us the continuing courage and complete devotion that will bring to a glorious fulfillment the noblest adventure that ever called to the aspiring spirit of youth."

Extending this theory of instruction beyond the walls of the school room, or college, or university, where students under skilled guidance could be led to the discovery of themselves, President Graham, in notable addresses before this association, the North Carolina Social Conference, the Teachers' Assembly, the American Bankers' Association, and other State and national organizations, carried the same message to banker, and editor, and lawyer, and farmer. Again and again he called upon men in all professions and all callings to make the discovery of themselves through their work, even though that work was infinitely removed from the class room. From a hundred platforms, and with compelling eloquence, he urged them to consider their tasks in all their relations to the public welfare; for achievement in medicine, achievement in banking, achievement in agriculture, touched with fine feeling and accompanied by a genuine desire to find truth, he held, becomes culture and leads to the true art of living, to perfect citizenship. The Apostle Paul, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, declared that the law had been given to serve as schoolmaster to prepare men for the new and better dispensation. Edward Kidder Graham, in that remarkably illuminating essay, "Culture and Commercialism," declared with gripping conviction, that work, that achievement, that the daily task, when approached with open mind and sincere heart, become the teacher, the interpreter of the higher life, the larger citizenship; and the numerous addresses following it such as "Culture, Agriculture, and Citizenship," "Higher Education and Business," "Banking and the Larger Citizenship," "Prosperity and Patriotism," and the call to North Carolina to spend a week in the study of civic problems, were but applications of this fundamental principle to specific cases. This, ladies and gentlemen, was the message he brought to the class room and the campus of the University; this was the gospel of sweetness and light to the furtherance of which he brought the quickening power of his magnetic personality and the resources of the State's great democratic institution. And this is the vineyard in which he would have us go work today.

I have not set down in this memorial record any of the data of Graham's brilliant career: of his life as a student on the campus, of his distinctive service as professor and dean, of the high position in the sisterhood of American universities to which he brought his Alma Mater, and of the significant recognition he quickly won in the

field of national leadership. I have not spoken of his inspiring personality, or of those radiant qualities of mind and heart by which he drew and bound men to him as with cords of steel, or of the glow of comprehending friendship felt by those who shared with him the joyous companionship of his fireside. Nor have I referred, except by inference to the fervor of his eloquence by which he moved the hearts of men, or to his deft skill in words with which he clothed his thought. And until now I have left unnoted, except in casual way, the all-too-compressed sheaf of essays and occasional papers which came from his pen in leisure hours such as "The Poetry of John Charles McNeil," "A North Carolina Teacher," "The Essays of Dr. Crothers," "The Reading of Children," "The Greatness of Two Great Men," "Happiness"—papers characterized by grace and playful humorousness of style, the counterpart of his more militant mood, and expressive of his fine spirituality and large *humanhood.*

Since his death, other members of this association, from various platforms and through publications of wide circulation, have paid loving tribute to him as teacher, executive, interpreter of culture and democracy, as leader in State and nation, as speaker and writer of virile power, and as radiant personality and inspirer of men. Furthermore, yours has been the fortune, as well as mine, to walk with him, teacher and interpreter of the citizenship of the new day, in joyous comradeship, and you, as well as I, know how far short words fail to portray the value of a life which can best be described in terms of spirit or pure flame. Therefore, I have held myself to the strict limitations assigned me by your Secretary. And so, in this tense hour, this time of turmoil and pregnant flux, when men, for personal or class advantage, forget the relations of their tasks to the public welfare; this moment of the nation's peril when clear-visioned leaders such as he are required to catch up and bear aloft the torch now fallen from his hands—I would remind us of the teacher he found worthy of highest honor—the teacher who could not work the problems of 9th grade arithmetic or translate the simplest Latin fables, but sent every one of his pupils out into life with an ideal of citizenship and an ambition to be and do something worth while for the State. In this moment when we seek to pay honor to his memory here where he served us and his State and country, I would remind

us of the great lesson which he, as the teacher and interpreter of the larger citizenship, would have us learn, and to which, in these clear ringing words he called us:

"Where shall we begin this necessary task of realizing our dream of commonwealth that will be satisfied with nothing less than the common weal of all? Where, but here and now? Nothing can act but where it is. Our greatest lesson is to learn that these streets and stores and fields—the earth and the sky in all of their daily manifestations—are but 'folds across the face of God'; that the 'Thy will' for which we daily pray will be done here and now or nowhere; and that agriculture, business, freedom, education, and religion are but instruments in our hands for finding the common God in the common good and making His will prevail."

Kemp Plummer Battle

By William C. Smith

Professor of English in the North Carolina College for Women

Robert Browning in his poem "Saul" represents young David as seeking to arouse the King from one of his attacks of mental depression by prophesying his assured immortality through transmitted service. The particular words that I have in mind as peculiarly apposite to the theme assigned me by our Secretary are these:

"Leave the flesh to the fate it was fit
for! the spirit be thine!
Each deed thou hast done
Dies, revives, goes to work in the world:
Every flash of thy passion and prowess,
long over, shall thrill
Thy whole people, . . .
till they too give forth
A like cheer to their sons; who in turn,
fill the South and the North
With the radiance thy deed was the germ of.
Is Saul dead? . . . His fame would ye know?
Up above see the rock's naked face,
where the record shall go
In great characters cut by the scribe,—
Such was Saul, so he did;
With the sages directing the work
by the populace chid,—
For not half, they'll affirm, is comprised there!"

Accepting these words as peculiarly appropriate in their application to the life and services of Dr. Kemp P. Battle, I shall in the few minutes allotted me on this program attempt to point out how his spirit transmitted to others is bearing rich fruit today throughout the length and breadth of the State he loved so well and served so faithfully.

Dr. Battle loved North Carolina well and fervently,—her people, her history, her traditions, and her territory. But chief among her institutions and highest on the record of her possessions and achievements,—with a pride and a devotion that knew neither wavering nor abatement, he loved the University of North Carolina. This love was his heritage, and from the time that he entered her doors in 1845 to the hour of his passing, February 4, 1919,—a long period of 74 years,—that heritage of love increased with each successive stage of his career from student and graduate student to tutor of Mathematics, Member of her Board of Trustees, Secretary and Treasurer, President, founder and director of her Normal School, professor of Political Economy, professor of Law, Alumni Professor of History, Professor

Emeritus, faculty and presidential counsellor, and historian of her one and a quarter centuries of service; a heritage of love that increased in comprehensiveness and intensity until it embraced every man and woman on the long roll of students, faculty and beneficiaries; every stone of the buildings, yes—every tree and shrub, flower and blade of grass, I think,—on every foot of her territorial holdings!

And well might it be so, for, in a very true sense all that he beheld there, both with the actual eye and with the prophetic vision of the seer was the product of his thought and devotion—a preservation, restoration, renewal and expansion embodying his unceasing labors and fostering care.

I need not here repeat in detail the story of his services in behalf of the restoration and reopening of the University in the dark days of the '70s. That story has been told again and again by Mrs. Spencer, Charles Lee Smith, Professor Raper, Professor Cobb, Dr. George T. Winston, Dr. E. A. Alderman, Paul B. Means, and R. D. W. Connor. Or, the fuller story, graced with infinitely tender touches of pathos, love and humor may be found in the second volume of Dr. Battle's admirable history of the University of North Carolina.

Its buildings desecrated, deserted, neglected and decayed; its libraries, laboratories and museums plundered; its revenues gone, and its creditors seeking an opportunity to sell what remained at public auction; the government to which it must needs look for support hostile and tainted with the never-to-be forgotten corruption of partisan politics; its would-be supporters discouraged, impoverished and maligned—such was the situation when in 1875 Dr. Battle addressed himself to the seemingly hopeless task of revival, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Courageously yet tactfully; by patriotic appeal of voice and pen; through the press, by letter, and by personal interview; the work was done—"conceived, inaugurated and executed" by Dr. Battle.

Measured in terms of dollars and cents—$18,000 for repairs and improvements and an annual income of $7,500 for support—the resources seem pitiably small. But measured in terms of loyalty, devotion and service the contributions of alumni and faculty are beyond praise. The reopening took place in September, 1875, Dr. Battle Chairman of Committee on Reorganization and Course of Study, Chairman of Finance Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chairman of Committee on Reopening. A year later he was made President, in which capacity he continued to serve 15 years.

During that time he gathered about him an able faculty imbued with his spirit of devotion and ideals of service; strengthened, liberalized and extended the courses of study; established special departments of

agriculture, law, engineering, medicine and pharmacy; organized the graduate school offering work leading to the Master's and Doctor's degrees; enlarged the material plant by the construction of new buildings; better equipped its libraries and laboratories; brought the institution out of the back-woods of inaccessibility through the building of the University Railroad; procured in the face of organized opposition, the first annual appropriations from the General Assembly; secured most of its student aid and endowment funds, and made the institution an actual part as well as theoretical head of the State's public school system through the establishment of the Summer Normal School for both sexes.

The beneficent and far-reaching effects of the University Normal School it would be difficult to overestimate. Room and tuition were free to public school teachers, and, for the poorer members of the profession, provision was made for traveling expenses. The faculty, drawn from our own and other states, was composed of the ablest and most progressive men and women in the profession, and the public lecturers provided a series of addresses more excellent and varied than was to be had at that time in any other teacher's assembly in the United States.

Thus for eight successive sessions this summer school reached out into the highways and hedges and for the first time in our annals brought together in an atmosphere of liberal culture and an environment rich in noble history large numbers of our public school teachers; imbued them with a spirit of patriotic pride and unselfish devotion, and sent them back to their work *dedicated spirits,* apostles of light to their own and successive generations. It was here that future state institute conductors, and superintendents of public instruction, and legislators and governors were quickened and inspired. It was here that Charles D. McIver caught his vision and received his anointing, and with Gaston's State song upon his lips went forth with apostolic fervor to preach the doctrine of universal education. That song and the Battle spirit he carried to over a hundred institutes and more than 500 public gatherings and later to 5,000 young women who under him were trained to become the teachers of more than 100,000 North Carolina citizens.

To this Summer Normal School, directly or indirectly, are to be attributed not only the beginnings of summer session and institute work in this and other states but our great educational renaissance movement of the '80s resulting in a demand for better schools and more efficient teachers, our system of city graded schools, the organized work of our State Teacher's Assembly, the establishment of our several institutions for teacher training, the greatly enlarged scope of our State Department of Education and the liberal enrichment of our whole educational programme.

Thus was transmitted into many a home, school and community the Battle spirit, for, not to these only but to *all* who gathered at Chapel Hill during the 15 years of his presidency—students, professors, trustees, teachers, visitors—Dr. Battle was conveying the quickening flames of an intelligent pride, gratitude, hope, and ambition: pride in the State's history, gratitude for her services, hope in her future, and a laudable ambition to have some part in furthering her material and spiritual welfare.

And when of his own volition he retired from the Presidency in 1891, he handed over to his successor the *new* University—better equipped, better known, better loved; the acknowledged head of the State's educational system, co-laborer and encourager of progress and uplift, and dedicated to the service of all the people.

In 1892, Dr. Battle entered upon his duties as Alumni Professor of History. Here again for 15 years his rare personality was felt as a vital and inspirational factor in the lives of students and teachers. Would you know the value of his services? Read the testimony and review the labors of the men who were under him—Weeks, Randall—historian of the brush, Aycock, Alderman, McIver, and scores of others—the still-resident living—whose names I do not mention lest treacherous memory fail me in rendering tribute where tribute is so eminently due.

Nor confine yourselves to the names of these most distinguished in their labors of transmission. Go into the schools and colleges wherever the State song is sung, where North Carolina Day is observed and North Carolina history taught; view the historic memorials—buildings, statutes, monuments, tablets, portraits and busts; visit the libraries and museums—public and private—preservative of our history, literature, ballads, folk-lore and memorials; trace all these back to their inspirational sources and it is safe to say that in the great majority of cases you will find them born of ideas and suggestions received from the teaching, the addresses, the letters, the writings of Kemp P. Battle.

Dr. Battle's printed contributions to history—memoirs, biographies, sketches and reminiscences, cover a wide variety of subjects. Omitting several of the briefer papers the list includes: The Lords Proprietors, Leaders of the Church of England in the Colonial Period, Colonial Laymen in North Carolina, Glimpses of History in the Names of Our Counties, North Carolina Worthies and Unworthies, Esther Wake, History of the City of Raleigh, The Catawba and Yadkin and Their Associations, History of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Old Schools and Teachers of North Carolina, Legislation of the Convention of 1861, Trial of James Glasgow, biographical sketches of Gen. Jethro Sumner,

William Richardson Davie, Capt. Johnston Blakely, Otway Burns, Elisha Battle, James S. Battle, Wm. Smith Battle, Francis Little Dancy, Wm. A. Graham, John Marion Galloway, Col. Isaac Erwin Avery, Rev. Aldert Smedes, D.D., Zebulon B. Vance, Hinton James, Hon. John Manning, Sketches of the University of North Carolina, the Rebirth of the University, Lives of the University Presidents, and History of the University of North Carolina, 1789-1912.

Most valuable on this long list is his History of the University of North Carolina, in two volumes, awarded the Patterson Memorial Cup in 1907. With a blending of filial and paternal devotion the long story is vividly and lovingly told. In the words of Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer—"No other could have written it, since no other had the experience, the opportunities, the attainments or the spirit of affectionate loyalty to Chapel Hill and the venerable State University."

Twenty-seven years ago it was my privilege to register as one of Dr. Battle's students, and four years later as Instructor in History and daily sharer of his office and class-room, to knit yet closer the ties of a friendship and gratitude that have grown with the years as more and more I have come to realize the extent of my indebtedness to his wholesome instruction and inspiring personality.

It would little avail to speak thus personally of my indebtedness to Dr. Battle if the testimony were cited as single evidence of his usefulness. Fortunately for the University and the cause of education, for the State and all its agencies of progress and uplift, there are scores here in our State Capital today and thousands of others in the State and Nation whose lives are living witnesses to the truth that he being dead yet speaketh. Our love for the State, our pride in its achievements, our faith in its future, our interest in preserving its memorials, the numerous collections of Caroliniana—public and private—the study of North Carolina history in schools and colleges and by literary and historical clubs, the spirit of historical research and investigation, the publication of State and County histories, biographies, memoirs, sketches, educational and church records, letters, diaries, pamphlets and monographs, the work of the North Carolina Historical Commission, and of the State Literary and Historical Association—to what original source of inspiration shall we trace all these other than the personality and teachings of Kemp P. Battle?

These are the offspring of his mind and heart; these the transmitted fruits of his spirit; these his ever-living, ever-expanding contributions to North Carolina history!

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